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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,495.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd Aug	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Alliand	3rd Sept. 1908
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmits	24th Dec "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept, 1908
NERA	5538	Schmits	9th Oct. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	18th Oct. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through Bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and [illegible] ports.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
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No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 27th Aug.	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY 24th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 29th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
21st August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October	1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	24th August 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	21st Aug.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	598
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	652	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 25	....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18
				1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14	....	Jan. 2
		1909		
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial information. [illegible] Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C,

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
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POONA RACES-1908.

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Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

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Surface magnification 36x.
Actual field of vision 6·7°.
Subjective field of view 40°.
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Actual field of view 4·4°.
Subjective field of view 40°.
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Rs. **75.**

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FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.
Rs. **26.**

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BOMBAY & POONA.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

Premium income £ **11,00,000** Losses paid £ **21,00,000.**
Total Fire Capital and Reserve Funds. £ **23,32,000.**
Prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BRANCH MANAGERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it,

SOLE AGENTS.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual [illegible]

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD, [illegible] AY, BYCULLA, and [illegible]

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles [illegible] ZERURA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood [illegible] See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:
119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres.
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE, OILMANSSTORES, HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does ecognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N.H.P. 7, by Robey & Co. [illegible] Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" [illegible] "THE EMPIRE" [illegible] Limited, 3, Green Street, Fort, [illegible] "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

G. I. P. R. RACE EXPRESS TRAINS.

THE RACE EXPRESS TRAINS on SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1908, will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS, at the Usual Times, viz :—

SECOND CLASS EXPRESS.

		H.	M.
Bombay, Victoria Terminus	Dep.	11	25
Poona	Arr.	14	30

FIRST CLASS EXPRESS.

Bombay, Victoria Terminus	Dep.	12	0
Poona	Arr.	15	0

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1908.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 24th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 18TH AUGUST, 1908.

TENDERS are invited for not up than 2,338 cwts. of good quality MHOWRA SEED, in the North and West Khandesh Forest Divisions. Delivery to be made at the Nawapur, Chinchpada and Nandurbar Stations, on the Tapti Valley Railway, and at Pimpalner and Taloda Towns. Tenders to be submitted to the Undersigned by 1 P.M. on the 3rd September, 1908, from whom all particulars about terms of sale and quantity of Seed for delivery at each Station can be obtained.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must be submitted with the Tender as security.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer,
West and North Khandesh.
Dhulia, 18th August, 1908.

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT.

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today : it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA :—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L., LUCKNOW :—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor, NELLORE :—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT:—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable, and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 85.

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NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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WEDNESDAY, August 26th.	The Great Prince of Wales' Theatre London Success. "MISS HOOK of HOLLAND." Which ran for over 350 nights.
THURSDAY, August 27th.	The Great Daly's Theatre London Success. "LES MERVEILLENSES." or "The Lady Dandies."
FRIDAY, August 28th.	The Rage of London. "THE MERRY WIDOW." (Die Sustige Witwe).
SATURDAY, August 29th.	"THE THREE KISSES." The Great Apollo Theatre London Success.

POPULAR PRICES.—Stalls and Dress Circles (Reserved) Rs. 5. Circle Back Rows (Unreserved) Rs. 3. Pit Stalls (Unreserved) Rs. 2.
Gallery, Re. 1.
Boxes Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Single Seats in Boxes, Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6.
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as, at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. [illegible] Of all Chemists and Stores, [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Pali Hill Road, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet, marble topped tables, and teapoys, side and corner Taj cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almiras, clothes and hanging press, dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, bentwood chairs, iron safes on stand, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., in good order, windproof table and standing lamps, pictures, large size musical box, rich table ornaments, Satsuma and China vases, marble clock, nearly new, China matting, etc., the property of R. M. Waller, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, bedsteads, sideboard, writing, dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, cupboards, large size iron safe, sofas.

By order of Messrs. Schuster Bros., Germany.

A traveller's box with samples, consisting of Violins, Mandelins and other musical instruments.

At 3 p. m.

1 Brand new gent's bicycle "Luxmi."
Several secondhand gent's bicycles.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Double seated brougham.

SALE OF SILVER AND NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

On MONDAY, the 7th September, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. J.A. Danker, Watchmaker, Rangoon.

13 Openfaced Silver Watches.
190 Openfaced Nickel Silver Watches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the Watches will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises on Monday the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The Materials for removal of the following buildings :—Building Street No. 91-105, and case No. 1220, New Hanuman Lane.

SALE OF Salvage of the Printing Machinery and other Materials, partly damaged by fire and water, of the Akbar-i-Soudager Press, at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the underwriters Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will receive private offers at their Rooms, Fort, for the purchase of the following printing machinery and other materials salved from the fire that lately occurred at the above press, up to 5 p.m. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1908.

One Hornsby Acroyd Oil Engine, 3 1-2 H. P.
One Quad demy machine by Harrild and Sons.
One double royal machine, by Payne and Sons.
One demy machine, by Payne and Sons.
One hand lever stiching machine.
One treadle perforating machine.
Two ruling machines.
One automatic numbering machine.
Two type casting machines, by Haddon.
One Grinding stone.
One treadle machine (F'cap Folio size).
One paper cutting machine.
One supper royal hand press,
Three royal Albion presses.
One lever Galley press.
One stereo casting box and melting pot combined.

Also

A number of pages of standing matter, solid and tabular.

A quantity of type metal and type in cases and chases, galleys, slabs, paper, Newspaper files, and various items of printing stock and materials.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be sent separately with the offers.

All the machinery and materials must be removed away within fifteen days from the day of acceptance of the offer.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1908.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Rowland's Macassar Oil
FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
[illegible] 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits............... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chapped windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

REPAIRS OF [illegible] with [illegible] 25 years, [illegible] Sewing [illegible] for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts, J. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premiums.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" Lancet

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS : LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD PCISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE,
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Barsi Light Railway, a first class native ASSISTANT ENGINEER. L. C. E. preferred. Must be thoroughly well up in location and the designing and carrying out of all ordinary Railway works.

Only those who can produce excellent testimonials both as to personal character and capabilities need apply.

Applications with full particulars as to age, previous employment and salary required, with copies of testimonials, should be sent at once to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER & AGENT,
Barsi Light Railway,
Barsi Town.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-trade, Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, moveable and immoveable properties, etc.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

SUFFERED A YEAR WITH SORE EYES

Chemists' Prescriptions Did No Good at All—Cuticura Ointment Cured Them in Two Nights—Writer's Father Also Found It the Only Relief for Chronic Eczema—Again

CUTICURA PROVES ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY

"My eyes were sore for a year. I went to a chemist who gave me some ointment to put on them but it did no good. Then I went to another chemist and he gave me some lotion to bathe them with which did not do them any good, either. One day I read of a person whose sore eyes had been cured by Cuticura, so I got one box of Cuticura Ointment and I only used it two nights and it cured them. My eyes have been quite well since. My father has suffered with eczema for the last six years. We have had ointments from two or three doctors without success. Then we tried Cuticura Ointment and it is the only thing that gives relief. He is much better now, since he has been using it. Miss F. Ricketts, 30, Dunweston, Blandford, Dorset, Jan. 24, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

CUTICURA PILLS

Cured Irritating Skin Trouble When Doctor Failed.

"It would indeed be ungrateful to withhold the well-deserved words of praise after receiving such benefit from the Cuticura Remedies. I am seventy-three years old and for several months suffered from a skin trouble which may have been due to blood poisoning. The only real remedy — for I consulted a doctor without result — was Cuticura Resolvent Pills, assisted by Cuticura Soap. The intense irritation was greatly relieved and in about three months I got quite cured, and my complexion is fresh and clear with scarcely a wrinkle. Mrs. S. A. Brady, 574, Wandsworth Rd., London, S. W., Mar. 28, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vials of 60) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
THE OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ld BRIDPORT

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 18 12	„ 11 [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly.	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly.	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .. .. Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line. ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 3-0	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 3-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Godown No. 41, 1st Hanuman Cross Lane, by order of Mr. Mahomed Hajee Saboo and on account and risk of Hajee Abdul Rheman Hajee Ahmed Patel.

About 11 cases loongi or prints.

About 90 bales check twills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed the next day.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, opposite the temple, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboard, and dumb-waiters, drawingroom sofas and chairs, table, hanging, hall and wall lamps, rich ornaments, Indian and Persian carpets, plateglass door, show cases, rich cabinets, one large grandfather's clock in solid Mahogany case by John Taylor showing months and dates and the phases of the moon, one sweet-toned ebonized semi-grand piano by Soundy, one large incubator by W. Tamlin, of 60 eggs with patent lamp, one Mahogany full-size slate billiard table by "Thurston," fitted with ball returner, with cues, lamps and balls, etc., one fire-proof iron safe on stand by Milner, one revolving top writing table by Benjamin, cane furniture, brass and iron single and double bedstead, rich almyrahs and chest-of-drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, China matting, curtains with rods and brackets, one strong built glass fronted miniature, rubber-tyred brougham by Stevens in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of James Pearson, Esq., proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Matunga, the whole of the household furniture of the bungalow consisting of glass-ware, crockery-ware, large drawing-room sofas and chairs, dining table, cupboards, 4, 6 and 8 light glass chandeliers, pier glasses with pier tables, wall candelabras, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

N. B.—Carriages will be kept at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Dadar Station, to carry intending purchasers to the sale free of charge.

AUCTION Sale of valuable Landed Properties at Mint Road and Munordas Street, Fort, and at Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable immoveable properties, belonging to the estate of Thakar Dayal Khimji, deceased, by order of Bai Javervahoo, widow of the said Dayal Khimji, Vithaldas Narondas and Valabhdas Tulsidas, executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Dayal Khimji, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the said executors, at their Office, Albert Buildings, Fort.

LOT I.—To be sold on the premises on SATURDAY the 5th September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

FRISTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land, with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate in Munordas Roopji Lane, now called Manordas Street, within the Fort in the registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 44 Square Yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 711, New No. 5923, Old Survey No. 1311, and New Survey No. 8522, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2618 and Street Nos. 51, 53, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the said Munordas Roopji Lane and now called Munordas Street, on the south by the house of Hurgowan Jeewan, on the east partly by the house of Runchordas Meghji and partly by the property secondly described, and on the west by the house of the said Hurgowan Jeewan.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, situate in Rampart Row, now called Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the said Rampart Row, on the west by the property firstly described, on the south by the property of Runchordas Meghji, and on the north by the said Munordas Roopji Lane and which premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 730, New No. 5943, Old Survey No. 1275, 1309 1310, and New Survey No. 8522, and assessed by Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1985, and Street No. 144, and both these premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Executors.

Lot II.—To be sold on the premises on Sunday, the 6th September next, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1083 Square Yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow or dwellinghouse standing thereon, Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 47, and now under Ward No. 2986, and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, situate, lying and being on the westside of the Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshalla of Jairaj Makanji, on towards the north partly by the Dharamshalla of Jairaj Makanji and partly by the Dharamshalla of Bhower Caste, and on or towards the south by the Dharamshalla of Moebi (shoemaker community which said premises are in the occupation of the said Javervahoo, widow of Dayal Khimji.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1908.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been blended and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort.

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain W. Parlett, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K. Sato, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 1,301 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Busreh, etc., with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain J. Bartole, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clain Line steamer Clana Mac Iver, 2,418 tons, Captain L. F. Redford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hild, 1,145 tons, Captain J. Salvesin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, &c., with a cargo of timber, and 3 passengers.

THE steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A. Giacopello, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain C. A. Groves, will said to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Antwerp via Karachi with a general cargo and explosives and Mr. and Mrs. Jewanji and 2 children and 2 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 19th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marin
R I M S Hardinge......Comdr Farewell......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken........R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 20.

Abhotsford...2352 Scroggie...............The Bombay Co
Africa..........1301.......Morrison...............M M & Co
Bahadur......2936 Cubbin...................T Morrison & Co
Brand......1519 Evensen ....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.......2329 Davies.........James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta ......2244 Young ....Bombay Co
Colaba..........3899...Robertson..................M M & Co
Firooze.........2005 Watson.....................Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.......2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Heathdene......2277 Tippett N F...G Mackintosh & Co
Hild...............1145.......Salvesen...F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall ....K N & Co
Kirley Bank......2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar ....4691Billett ....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab..........2041 Benson ....T Morrison & Co
Nadir..............2041 Wright............................T M & Co
Persia ....3779...............Bartole..............A L S N Co
Rahmani......1172 Geddie ....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa..............1675 Tipper ....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah ....Shah S N Co
Strathblane....2829Smith.........................W & A G & Co
Singu ....1912 Jones ....Shaw Wallace & Co
Sutherland......2277...Parlett.........W & A Graham & Co
Wearbeck.......2446 Thompson ...W & A Graham & Co
Warora ....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima .... 146 Mahomed.............................Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 20.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel, Ton, Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Clan MacIver......2418 Redford...N F...F Muir & co
B Hindoo... 3156Groves...Hull...22-8Finlay Muir & Co
C & R Yetorofu Maru.4165 Sato Kobe.29-8.N Y Kaisha
F Wistow Hall2193Meria L'pool 7-9 N F K Nixon & Co
G Naseri ......911 DeMiere...Busreh20-8 B & P S N Co
H Gird.750 Andeasin Singapore 20-8 F F Campbell & Co
K Umzumbi 2138 Miller M'borough 21-8 W & A G & Co
M Alavi.....2324 Hill ......Jeddah ...14-9 B & P S N Co
N Warturm3127 Fdumall Hamburg 25-8 W & A G & Co
N Merton Hall....2777 Prowse Newport 28-8 K N & Co
O Ahmadi...1540Hughes R.S. Ports...4-9 B & P S N Co
Q Reichstag1319Jacobson ...Z'bar ......22-8 A Strandes

M W D D

Monsoori1735 Hanna......R S Ports 29-8 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Conrland...760 Ebrahim...M'goa...24-8...Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.......552 Shamsudin B'nager...25-8 BoS N Co Ld
Sabarmati.524 Mahomed B'nager ...22-8 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester3562.Findlay.A'wp.25-8 KN&Co
2 Massitia3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
3 Oriental...3085 Snow ......Shanghai 2-9 P & O Co
6 Ras Issa2442 Parett Hull 25-8 W & A Graham & Co
8 Austria....4891 Raicich ......Kobe 24-8 A L S N Co
9 Arcadia.......3513 Valentine ...Aden 22-8 P & O Co
12 Oceana 3507 Hayword Shanghai 1-9 P & O S N Co
15 Waroonga...1609Bamber Busreh ...24-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Africa s	Morrison	Busreh, Aug. 6
	Yetorofu Maru s	Sato	Kobe, July 17
	Sutherland s	Parlett	Calcutta, Aug. 8
20	Hild s	Salvesen	Singapore &c
	Clau MacIver s	Redford	Glasgow, July 10
	Persia s	Burtole	Trieste, Aug. 3
	Colaba s	Robertson	Antwerp, July 2

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Dwarka s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf &c
	Scindia s	Chidley	Calcutta &c
	Landura s	Abbott	Karach
	Barbarigo s	Giacopello	Calcutta

The steamer Hindoo Groves for Hull via Karachi obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—
Steamer Colaba for Antwerp &c.
" Nowshera for Calcutta &c.
" Haidari for Karachi and Mauritius.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward Mails of the 14th instant passed Suez at 11 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Britania Homeward bound passed Suez on the 18th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Overdale	Calcutta
9	Norfolk	Calcutta
12	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
12	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Nairn	Calcutta
17	Thongwa	Straits
17	Tara	Negapatam
18	Palamcotta	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS, AUG. 20.

FOR LONDON.

Umzumbi s—203 cwts gum, A Gungajul; 1 1-4 cwts ivory, H Rowji.

Arcadia s—1 1-4 cwts ivory, H Rowji; 11 cwts ivory, A Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—6 bundles rough stones, J M Sallaymahomed; 100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 41 cwts animal guts, A Meyer; 2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Umzumbi s—2 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—300 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 1,050 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 450 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL FACTOR IN ENGLISH DEMOCRACY.

"If a line be drawn from Scarborough to Exeter, England will be divided into two parts of widely different physical characteristics. The Eastern side is a low-lying plain; the Western half is made of three massifs—the Devonian, the Cambrian, and the Pennine. On the one hand is agriculture and commerce, on the other is industrial enterprise. What are the causes of these contrasts?" asks Mr. N. de L. Davis in a striking article in the "Toynbee Record."

THE EAST.

"East of the line is the England of history. West of the line is the slowly-won England of territorial and industrial expansion. Society in the one is the outcome of a thousand years of steady development. Society in the other is a new and vigorous growth, rejoicing in the freedom from binding tradition and in the newly-acquired strength of industrial leadership. Population in Eastern England is grouped in the one great centre of London. No other city in this region has more than 200,000 inhabitants, the largest being Portsmouth, Brighton, and Plymouth-Devonport; while seven millions overflow the Metropolis. London, however, is no merely industrial centre. It is rather the epitome of the life of England in its political, religious, artistic, and commercial phases. Its position opposite to the mouths of the Rhine and Scheldt—always the busiest import and export channels of Northern Europe—is geographically perfect. With its deep, tidal river on the one hand and the converging ganglia of railway lines on the other, London is almost alone in its infinite accessibility.

LONDON AND DEMOCRACY.

"But it is too cosmopolitan to be the home of English democracy. Nor shall we find our commonwealth in the agricultural home counties. The area through which pass the radiating lines of rail road and canal, is become a great urban district. It is residential rather than industrial. The towns owe their existence to position at cross-roads, or at the mouths of valleys and rivers. In politics, religion, and thought the urbanity of this region is in contrast to the virile self-expression of the North.

THE WEST.

"When the line is passed other forces are at works. The three divisions contain their three coal-fields of Bristol, South Wales, and the North. Enormous numbers of workers can gather and find sustenance. The small communities of the market towns, of the fishing ports and health resorts give way to teeming and strenuous manufacturing centres. The rugged mountain country, always alien from the undulating East, has thrown up a rough and energetic people, whose qualities are enchanced by the significance of their geological resources. The tin plating and smelting furnaces of South Wales, the manifold manufactures of Birmingham and its surrounding towns, the natural wealth of the Black Country and the Potteries, the cotton-mills of Lancashire, and the cloth of York, are due to the morphology of Western England and the coal treasured within its folded surface.

"These factors of position, of land formation, and marine communications have shared in the building up of industrial England. The work done by London as compared with that of the North and West is probably less final. Many of the industries of the Metropolis find their market in London, and are not so thoroughly organised as the sources of world supply in Lancashire. Indeed, the methods of non-industrial England seem to belong to the past when one studies the systems of shipbuilding, mining, and manufacturing in the North. All these are conscious of their position not only in the industrial cosmos of Britain but also in the life of the world. The cargoes of all trading nations are largely carried in bottoms from the shipyards of Barrow or the Tyne, driven by coal from South Wales, and themselves composed of fabrics from Manchester or Birmingham. Small wonder it is political and municipal life shares in the pulsating energy of business prosperity.

INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

"The workpeople are distinguished for their independence and material well-being. Local government is not forgotten, in spite of the demands of industry. Labour has sent no less than forty-three representatives to Parliament from constituencies lying within the industrial area of the West and North, while in London only four have obtained seats. The backbone of English democracy is the outcome of the land itself and its inter-acting influences of land formation, composition, and position. As it is the out-come of these conditions, so by its obedience to them will it rule."

MR. J. WALTHAM, of Stanford Rivers, in responding to the toast of "The prize-winners" at the annual luncheon given to farmers in connection with the puppy-judging for the Essex Hunt, said that for a man to attend the meet of the hounds in a motor-car was the greatest insult that could be offered an English farmer. Motor-cars were disliked by farmers because they did not eat oats and because they reduced the number of horses.

IN all Government schools in Ceylon the teachers are required to teach poetry in all the Standards. The greater part of this poetry which is thus learnt has been composed expressly with a view to moral instruction. It is a very popular subject with the children, and, according to the Director of Public Instruction's Report for 1907, instruction given in this way is more likely to take hold of the mind than if it were embodied in the form of a catechism.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWNE.—August 10, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Captain F. D. Browne, 56th Rifles F. F., of a son.

DEATHS.

BOMFORD.—August 12, of typhoid fever, Kenneth Chichester Bomford, aged 22, (second son of Rev. T. Bomford, C. M. S., Punjab,) Scholar of St. Bartholomew's (Medical) College, London (by telegram).

DURGAN.—August 13, at the General Hospital, Madras, Katherine Durgan.

MADDEN—August 13, at Allahabad, Anne Georgiana, the dearly beloved wife of C. W. Madden, aged 39 years.

NIGHTINGALL.—August 17, at the General Hospital, Madras, William Hart Green Nightingall, Assistant, R. Maclure, Mount Road, Madras, aged 38 years.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

CHIRETTONES.
EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
(BETTER THAN QUININE.)
Purely Vegetable.
The Wonderful Tonic and bracing effect of Chirettones, are felt after the first few doses.
If you cannot Eat,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Fever,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Liver,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Indigestion,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Neuralgia,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you Want a Tonic,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Re. 1 per box of 100, delivery anywhere in India.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic yet discovered.
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.
When passing our Fort Establishment, notice the exhibit in one of our windows.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 8-3m., 7-22a.; Low water, 0-41m., 2-9a.

P. and O. steamer "Caledonia", with English mails of 7th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

St. Mary's ex-Students' Union Dance, Union Rooms, at 9-30 p.m.

Football, the Harwood League matches.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 27th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, August 22.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana, "B" Team vs. R. I. M. Docks, home. Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament commences. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m.; High water 9-12m., 8-42a. Low water, 1-48m., 3-17a.

Sunday, August 23.—10th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1m.; High water, 10-1m., 9-36a.; Low water, 2-44m., 4-4a.

Monday, August 24.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 10-39m., 10-16a. Low water, 330m., -2-36a.

Tuesday, August 25.—Oriental Mining Company, 14 Bank Street, 4-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 0m.; High water, 11-11m., 10-51a. Low water, 4-18m.; 5-4a.

Wednesday, August 26.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 59m.; High water, 11-39m., 11-24a.; Low water, 4-42m., 5-31a.

Thursday, August 27.—Opening of tenders for Bombay Port Trust new Loan of 75 lakhs. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 0-4m., 11-56a; Low water, 5-15m.; 5-57a.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Majoo Govindji, a Hindu, was coming in a hurry from a side lane at Phydownie, on Wednesday, when he knocked against a passing tram-car, sustaining fracture of his collar-bone.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow, 22nd instant, instead of to-day as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Prof. N. G. Welinker, M. A., L.L.B., will deliver a public address to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Anjuman High School, opposite the Victoria Terminus on the following subject:—"An Indian Eye on English Politics" Mr. Stanley Reed Editor of the "Times of India" has kindly consented to preside. On Sunday the usual class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, when Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A., will expound Plato's Republic.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ....La Mattchiche.....................G. B. Clere
Selection......Faust.....................................Gounod
Characteristic
Dance ......The Grass Hoppers ....Bucalossi
Valse............Bercante (Rocking).........Fenegstein
Selection ......Tannhauser and Lohengrin.Wagner
Cake Walk ...Brummel Rastus Brown...Thurban

THE WEATHER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The shallow depression which appeared in the North-West angle of the Bay, has been the cause of some heavy rain in Orissa and light rain in Chota Nagpur and the Benga Coast.

There is a break in the Punjab; the skies have almost cleared there; and in the extreme North.

The Monsoon occasioned rain in the West United Provinces, East Central India, the North-Eastern half of the Central Provinces, Gujarat and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and Lower Burma, as well as in parts of Rajputana, and at a number of stations in the rest of the Peninsula, Eastern Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. There has also been a slight increase of cloud in the Peninsula and parts of North-East India.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Moulmein, Akyab and Bhamo, three inches; Silchar and Sambalpur, one and a half inches; Balasore, one inch; Cuttack, five inches; Allahabad, Bareilly and Chakrata, one and a half inches; Jhansi, three-quarters of an inch; Nowgong, three inches; Ahmedabad and Dwarka, one and a half inches; Gopalpura, three-quarters of an inch. Humidity is in excess in North-West India; temperature is normal or in defect throughout the country.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bengal, Gujarat and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 20th August was 29·693 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered......	60·73	58·20	57·86	43·65
Thursday, 20th August	0·93	0·29	0·45	0·56
Total......	61·66	58·49	58·31	44·21
Up to same date last year...	95·89	93·11	92·30	88·57

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 20.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·68	54·55	31·50	87·30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 15th August 1908 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandor	39	75	Wadhwan	...	...
Panjoona	37	45	Dabhoe	35	74
Vaiturana	58	39	Sevalia	29	1
Palghur	41	66	Godhra	31	47
Gholwad	68	67	Patri	22	29
Daman	60	87	Limkhera	29	92
Bulsara	57	16	Dohad	17	38
Nausari	48	87	Amargarh	21	10
Surat	37	80	Rutlam	14	68
Kim	30	16	Nagda	11	26
Broach	24	84	Rajpardi	28	68
Baroda	27	70	Bardoli	47	59
Mehmadabad	25	61	Nandbar	11	92
Ahmedabad	23	19	Nardana	11	24
Viramgam	18	0			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday the 20th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and the south-west, but moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has risen and is now normal except for a slight defect in the Central Punjab during the day. Calms are reported from all stations except from Sirsa and Delhi where winds are easterly or south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 1·53 inches, Agra 0·58 inch, and Jhansi 0·72 inch. Skies are lightely clouded at Cawnpur but are elsewhere moderately to heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Jhansi but equal to or above the average at the other stations; the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly at Jhansi but are elsewhere north-easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·40 inch of rain and Kotah 0·29 inch. Cloud has decreased in Upper Sind and is only moderate but it has increased elsewhere where skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is normal at Jacobabad but in defect at the other stations; night temperature is high in Upper Sind and normal over the rest of the division. Winds are north-easterly at Jacobabad and westerly at Karachi and Ajmer; the other stations report calms.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Kathiawar, Cutch and Gujarat; Dwarka has received 1·28 inches Bhavnagar 1·97 inches, Rajkot 0·25 inch, Bhuj 0·34 inch and Ahmedabad 1·27 inches. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen in the area of rainfall and is generally lower than usual there, but elsewhere it is normal; the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local the only amounts of importance being 0·75 inch at Saugor and 0·65 inch at Jubbulpore. Skies remain heavily overcast in the north and east but are moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—Widespread rainfall has occurred; Bombay has had 0·56 inch Ratnagiri, 0·93 inch, Mormugao 0·62 inch and Karwar 0·51 inch. Skies are generally heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are west-south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0·26 inch of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are generally westerly.

General Remarks.—Pressure has again fallen over the whole of the reporting area and the area of relatively low pressure is still shown over Gujarat and Kathiawar, the intensity of the depression remaining nearly the same. These conditions have been the cause of general and heavier rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the North Konkan. Rainfall has also been general over the rest of the West Coast. There has been heavier rain in parts of the Central Provinces and the United Provinces and Rajputana.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, Kathiawar, Cutch and Gujarat and local rain in the Central Provinces and Rajputana.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 20TH AUGUST 1908.

Amritsar.—Cloud and unseasonable. Fine Weather badly wanted. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far.

Hansi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton crop making good progress. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy. Food grains doing well.

Delhi.—Outstanding crops benefitting by fine weather.

Agra.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Amraoti.—Break needed generally. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing but slightly damaged by too much rain and want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Showery. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and prospects much improved.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Break needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Showery. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains sowing backward.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (19th)	95·1	89·6	...	0·00
Jask (19)	91·3	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat (19th)	89·3	83·6	...	0·00
Multan	98·8	82·0	...	5·05
Rawalpindi	92·9	76·1	...	34·25
Lahore	93·4	79·2	...	22·42
Sirsa	93·3	78·6	...	18·75
Ambala	95·0	79·5	...	13·31
Delhi	92·7	81·7	...	28·51
Agra	92·0	79·5	0·58	26·76
Mainpuri	93·3	79·6	0·12	17·75
Jhansi	84·0	77·0	0·72	22·14
Cawnpore	93·9	80·5	0·02	19·25
Allahabad	90·1	77·5	1·53	23·07
Jacobabad	106·1	87·3	...	2·40
Karachi	83·5	76·0	...	5·19
Ajmer	83·4	77·7	...	23·46
Jaipur	84·2	76·1	0·40	21·57
Kotah	86·5	77·6	0·29	32·01
Bhuj	82·6	76·0	0·34	10·56
Dwarka	80·8	76·2	1·28	12·52
Veraval	79·7	75·8	0·03	19·80
Rajkot	79·4	74·7	0·25	16·59
Bhavnagar Para	88·0	77·0	1·97	22·42
Surat	83·6	76·6	0·05	39·68
Ahmedabad	81·6	76·7	1·27	28·10
Deesa	86·8	76·9	0·10	35·22
Neemuch	85·0	73·7	...	20·34
Indore	82·1	72·6	0·01	22·42
Jubbulpore	82·0	74·3	0·65	41·67
Saugor	81·1	72·5	0·75	25·57
Hoshangabad	85·1	74·4	0·13	27·81
Khandwa	87·2	75·1	...	14·23
Akola	88·2	75·1	...	22·83
Amraoti	86·8	74·3	...	20·57
Nagpur	88·6	75·6	...	31·90
Chanda	89·5	75·5	0·02	43·30
Raipur	86·7	76·6	0·11	31·48
Bombay	83·0	77·2	0·56	44·21
Ratnagiri	83·3	73·9	0·93	66·49
Mormugao	83·5	74·7	0·62	96·86
Karwar	83·3	?	0·51	123·63
Malegaon	88·4	74·1	0·02	9·03
Ahmednagar	87·4	72·0	...	6·42
Poona	82·0	69·8	0·03	11·69
Sholapur	86·3	69·4	0·26	10·37
Bijapur	86·2	70·2	...	3·97
Belgaum	75·8	66·6	0·07	48·71
Aurangabad	88·2	70·2	...	11·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	74·2	...	29·15
Hyderabad	89·3	72·2	...	14·55
Mangalore	79·7	[illegible]	1·63	129·95
Calicut	80·8	75·1	0·50	86·53
Cochin	82·7	76·3	0·44	65·47
Colombo	87·0	76·5	...	7·61
Masulipatam	95·8	77·6	...	10·92
Bellary	94·0	74·8	...	1·69
Cuddapah	101·2	77·6	...	4·16
Madras	86·0	78·0	0·01	5·37
Bangalore	81·3	65·8	0·52	6·69
Coimbatore	88·4	72·3	...	1·89
Trichinopoly	94·1	78·3	...	3·01
Negapatam	94·4	77·5	...	6·18

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE "Ceylon Observer" says that the first fruits of Dr. Seligmann's Veddah Expedition will appear this month, and that he is saying something definite about the quartz implements in Maskeliya. "There has been quite a boom in 'Veddahs' since the Cambridge scientist got Home; Dr. Seligmann will be talking about them in Dublin before long, and later at Oxford."

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Yesterday morning Mr. J. Reubens, Boarding Officer of H. M. S. Customs, while attempting to board the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer "Persia," which arrived here from Trieste, met with a serious accident. Owing to a bumpy sea the Customs launch collided with the steamer's gangway and Mr. Reubens, who was about to step off the launch, got his right foot jammed so severely that two toes were cut off. He was brought ashore and conveyed to the St. George's Hospital for treatment.

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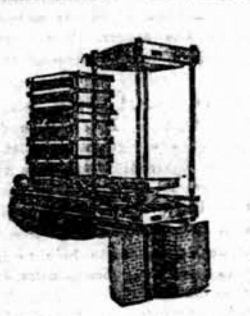

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE MEMBER FOR INDIA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The attitude adopted by the Hon. Member for East Nottingham in the House of Commons on Indian subjects has long been the subject of the greatest regret to his many friends and follow-workers in the Indian Civil Service to which he belonged for thirty-five years. Ever since he entered Parliament he has made himself conspicuous by taking the Anti-Government side in all Indian questions, betraying an animosity to all constituted authority, which was very strange and unbecoming in one so long highly placed in official positions. He has, it is believed, so thoroughly separated himself from his old service that he has discontinued attending even their annual social functions in London. And by his speech in the Indian Budget Debate on the 22nd July, he would seem to have burnt his boats, and completely cut himself adrift from all with whom he had been associated by the service of a life time. After expressing his pride in having belonged to the Civil Service, which his family have served for a few generations, he declared that that service had had its day, and that the system was now only consistent with absolute autocracy and a bureaucratic form of rule. When he spoke of the administration of all the departments of a great country as being conducted by a small number of foreign pilgrims and strangers, who were annually coming and going, and who were, while in India, in a state of isolation in religion, ideas and manners from the people among whom they dwelt, he was so obviously exaggerating that his statement was promptly challenged in the usual parliamentary manner. When he demanded a more popular and more representative form of administration, what constructive suggestions had he to offer? All he put forward was that all judicial appointments in India should now be held by those, who were trained in the knowledge and practice of the law, instead of being left in the hands of mere Executive officers. The gross misrepresentation contained in this suggestion will not escape notice. Sir Henry Cotton knew as well as any one that many judicial appointments, and many of them among the highest, are held by trained lawyers, and that all the "mere" Executive officers have necessarily considerable training in the laws which they have immediately to administer. He did not explain that there is a complete system by which the mistake in law, when made by mere Executive officers, could easily be corrected by the higher tribunals. Nor did he explain how the number of qualified lawyers could be supplied, or how their lack of experience of the country could be overcome. His object apparently was to induce the House of Commons to believe that India is downtrodden by a bureaucratic Civil Service, and that nothing but a complete upsetting of the existing system, would give the country the freedom for which it hankers. Luckily the House of Commons has learnt, thanks to Mr. Rees, that there is another side of the question to Sir Henry Cotton's diatribes, so that he is not taken very seriously in spite of his violent language. He received a quiet rebuke from Mr. Buchanan, who remarked that there were some things in the speech of his Honourable friend, which would not exactly make their task easier, because he must really recognize, as other speakers had, that they could only go gradually in advance. The fact is that Sir Henry Cotton is carried away in the advocacy of any cause that he espouses. He showed this tendency in his "New India" which he published in 1885. He then put forward ideas which have never been accepted, as being too advanced and too revolutionary. "The idea of political reconstruction is therefore," he then wrote "a federation of States under the Colonial Supremacy of England, with provincial national armies gradually replacing the present standing army of Great Britain." The Congress has adopted this idea of India becoming a self-governing Colony as one of its leading principles: but no leading statesman has ever accepted it as within the range of practical politics. If Sir Henry Cotton would avoid misrepresentation and exaggeration, and be content with gradual developments, he would have much more chance of being listened to and meeting with success than he is likely to attain by the visionary, aggressive and uncompromising line he has thought fit to take against anything and anybody connected with authority.

THE PLANTERS CONFERENCE.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—The Annual Meeting of the United Planters Association of Southern India, which opened at Bangalore to-day, is the fifteenth in succession since the Association was formed. Thirteen delegates were present, representing eleven Associations, as compared with the fifteen delegates who represented ten Associations last year. In the Annual Report, the full text of which will be found in another column, allusion is made to the salient features of the past year; and in the agenda list, which has already been published, several new and important subjects are set down for discussion, while a number of subjects which may well be called hardy perennials also appear. The Conference, therefore, bids fair to equal in interest those of its predecessors. Especially satisfactory is the paragraph in the Annual Report relating to the Association's finances. First of all, under this heading, a fitting acknowledgment is made of the generosity of the Mysore Government in releasing the Association from its obligations as regards the Rs. 5,000 originally intended for expenditure in connection with the Louisiana Exposition, which sum was subsequently destined to help to inaugurate a scheme to benefit the coffee industry, but was eventually lost in the Arbuthnot failure. The Association, indeed lost its all in that financial disaster; but it has obtained Rs. 908, as the first dividend paid from the estate of the late firm. This, together with the income of the past year, has caused the receipt to exceed the expenditure and, in the words of the Secretary, "only a small increase is needed to enable this Association to show a surplus, in place of a deficit, at the end of each year, and if subscriptions are placed on an acreage basis the necessary increase will doubtless be secured." The suggestion made last year by Mr. Richardson was that, in order to rehabilitate the Association's finances, all the Associations should subscribe at a fixed rate of 8 pies per cultivated acre; and the planters are to be congratulated on having agreed to this proposal, and on once more establishing the finances of their Central Association on a sound basis.

The past year has witnessed a change in the holder of the office of Planting Member of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Abbott having succeeded Mr. H. P. Hodgson, who rendered valuable service in that post for four successive years. Mr. Abbott is also Chairman of the United Planters Association, and in this capacity he made the opening speech of the present Meeting at Bangalore. After a brief reference to the Report of the Secretary, Mr. H. Ormerod, and to the usefulness of the 'Planters Chronicle' under that gentleman's editorship, the Chairman gave suitable expression to the regret felt by planters at the approaching retirement of Dr. Lehmann, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore, and to the good services he has from time to time rendered to the community: and also to the departure of Mr. J. Cameron, the late Superintendent of the Government Gardens in Mysore. Mr. Abbott then briefly referred to the various problems which will be threshed out by the delegates during the next few days, chief of which are the proposed coffee cess, the Ceylon duty on tea, emigrations and labour questions, including the new Labour Law, the Scientific Officer's scheme and railways in planting districts. Finally, he alluded to a question which is very much to the fore just now, but which, we believe appears for the first time as a subject of discussion at the Annual Meeting of the U. P. A. S. I. viz., the present unrest in this country. The allusion arose out of a proposal made by the Chairman of the Darjeeling Planters Association that all planters should join the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta, on the ground that "in the present state of unrest in India all non-official Europeans ought to stand together." That the objects of the Association are excellent cannot be gain said, but we agree with Mr. Abbott that the U. P. A. S. I., as such, should be careful how it gets "mixed up in heated political discussions." The Association has had quite enough to occupy its energies during the 15 years of its existence while confining its energies to what may be termed strictly planting interests; and we hope it will continue to mind its own business, and watch over the interests of its members with the same care and forethought it has always evinced in the past.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

The "PIONEER."—The outbreak, at uncertain intervals, of small-pox in a virulent form makes the extension of vaccination a matter of great importance in India. By slow degrees the people have come to recognise the advantages of protection from the disease, but as there is no compulsion exercised progress is not as rapid as could be wished. Various difficulties have to be met, and some of these are explained in the triennial report on vaccination in Bengal for the period 1905-7. The average annual increase was nearly 280,000 cases, but scarcity interfered with the operations as the poorest classes were unable to pay the small fees demanded. It is said that persuasive measures are of no avail with people, who have not the wherewithal to buy the bare necessities of life. "The result is that the vaccinators, who are unpaid men, leave unprotected the areas that are least profitable, and carry on their work in places where they get their fees without difficulty, and not unfrequently illegal gain in the shape of articles of food. The inspecting staff, who for the most part are promoted vaccinators, are not men of sufficient status and strength of character to be able to inspire confidence. They often share the spoils of the vaccinators and attempt to protect them, and it is only when some energetic Civil Surgeon or a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner brings to light their carelessness, neglect of duty or malpractices, that these men are roused to some activity for fear of losing their appointments." The Government are considering the question of recouping the losses of fees, and it would seem desirable that in certain areas small allotments of money should be made to the vaccinators, though any general extension of this principle is to be deprecated: it might have the effect of causing people, other than the very poor, to refuse any payment. As to the staff efforts are being made to replace the worthless men by properly qualified officers, and an all round improvement should take place in time. In one district, Saran, there was a decrease in operations due not only to scarcity, but also to misapprehension as to the use of lanoline vaccine paste, which the people feared to be anti-plague serum. This shows how popular prejudices have to be regarded, and how difficult it is sometimes to overcome the suspicion of the lowest class. It is noted in the report that in spite of all obstacles, fairly good results are obtained in districts when the executive officers give prompt and active aid to the Vaccination Department, and when the inspecting staff are honest and energetic. One very satisfactory feature is the steady progress in infant vaccination, partly due to the new system of rewards to vaccinators. They cannot earn this extra pay unless a fair percentage of success is shown, and the figures prove that more than half the children under one year of age are now vaccinated. The total cost of vaccination in Bengal is about 1¼ lakhs annually, and the money is well spent, for small-pox is a disease which should be checked at all costs as it works sad havoc when it appears in epidemic form.

ARMY AND NAVY GRIEVANCES.

The "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—The new Army is already developing grievances. A number of officers have been found without any men, and so they have been drafted to other regiments. This makes the men of that regiment angry, and the intruder himself feels uncomfortable and realises that he is like "the unwanted child." The net result is that the regiment, we are told, is in danger and that fine old institution is being "challenged" like the domestic institution of marriage. Why should there be regiments, asks Truth, for purposes of promotion? "To abolish the regimental system," says the "Army and Navy Gazette," "would be to strike a blow at traditions and 'esprit de corps'." It is a matter in which only laymen like Mr. Haldane would care to discuss, but "Truth" suggests that the Navy has a very fine 'esprit de corps' (except in the Channel Fleet just now) and yet no officers are together much beyond the time of a ship's commission, say three years. "Truth" thinks that the occasional interchange of Officers between different regiments on promotion would be an insignificant break in the common life of a unit by comparison with what takes place in the Navy, where everything breaks up every three years. What however about more changes of uniform to begin with? The affair of the Destroyer, in the Firth of Forth is an indication of the sort of dry rot that spreads through any organisation, where discipline is not properly maintained in the higher ranks. When Admirals quarrel publicly the seamen seek equally public and undesirable methods of publishing their grievances. It is a great pity that manœuvres, as successful as those just carried out, have been marred by this untoward incident. But even this will not be without its use, if it serves as a danger signal to cliques and castes that they must moderate their party disputes within more legitimate limits. Meanwhile "Truth," this week, calls prominent attention to the leakage of news from the fleets on the high seas, although press correspondents were rigorously excluded from any vessel. The "Daily Chronicle" has published the text of the signals alleged to have passed between Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Percy Scott over the "Good Hope" manœuvre; and previously the "Times" gave first news of the incident. Since there are no newspaper correspondents on any ship, this news must be sent by officers on active service. "This," declares our weekly contemporary, "is a scandal of the worst type, and the Government will fail in its duty if it neglects any measures, which may be necessary to put an end to it." This is quite true. And probably the Firth of Forth incident will bestir the Admiralty to treat such matters with a tolerance and shade less easy going, and an indifference not quite so marked.

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THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 18th August give the following details:—

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 3 inches 53 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 4 inches 80 cents at Sanand, minimum 31 cents at Viramgam; for season 25 inches 12 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 34 inches 27 cents at Modasa, minimum 17 inches 93 cents at Viramagam. Rainfall excessive. Break urgently required. Sowing of cotton in progress in parts of Dhandhuka taluka, of sesamum in Gogha and Modasa pethas and of bajri, jowari and cotton in Viramgam taluka. Transplantation of rice in progress in parts of Viramgam, Daskroi, Parantij and Dholka talukas and of tobacco and rice in Sanand taluka. Bajri and jowari in Dhandhuka taluka, jowari in Daskroi taluka, bajri, jowari, cotton, rice and sesamum in Parantij taluka and jowari, cotton and rice in Viramgam taluka in good condition. Bajri in Daskroi taluka and jowari and bajri in Dholka taluka in bad condition. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks adequate.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 3 inches 4 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 4 inches 48 cents at Kalol, minimum 80 cents at Dohad; for season 32 inches 98 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 36 inches 89 cents at Kalol, minimum 18 inches 75 cents at Dohad. Rainfall general and excessive throughout the district. Break badly needed. Sowing of sesamum and bajri generally in progress but retarded owing to continued rain in some places. In parts of eastern Mahals damaged maize crop is being removed and sesamum sown in its place. Transplantation of rice in progress. Weeding in progress. Area sown normal except in Halol mahal where area under cotton considerably increased and consequently that under cereals decreased. Standing crops of maize and bajri damaged by continued rain. Estimated outturn of crops is likely to be seriously affected by continued rain. Caterpillars doing some damage in eastern mahals.

KAIRA.

Rain during week 3 inches 53 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 6 inches 78 cents at Anand, minimum 2 inches 70 cents at Kapadvanj, 3 inches 94 cents at Cambay; for season 27 inches 6 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 31 inches 66 cents at Anand, minimum 23 inches 48 cents at Kapadvanj, 20 inches 17 cents at Cambay. Rainfall sufficient for rice but excessive for dry crops. Transplantation of rice continues, but continued rain retarding dry crop cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Green grass available. Fodder-supply sufficient.

BROACH.

Rain during week 2 inches 69 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 4 inches 5 cents at Amod, minimum 1 inch 12 cents at Vagra; for season 24 inches 8 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 29 inches 30 cents at Amod, minimum 16 inches 37 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall sufficient in all talukas. Weeding in progress. Sowing of cotton and jowari continues in Ankleswar taluka and Hansot petha and retarded elsewhere owing to want of break in rain. Standing cotton, rice, sesamum and bajri crops flourishing in all talukas.

SURAT.

Rain during week 1 inch 56 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 5 inches 27 cents at Pardi, minimum 88 cents at Olpad, 7 inches 64 cents at Dharampur, 6 inches 91 cents at Bansda, 1 inch 49 cents at Sachin; for season 39 inches 47 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 65 inches 75 cents at Pardi, minimum 34 inches 70 cents at Olpad, 75 inches 48 cents at Dharampur, 66 inches 23 cents at Bansda, 36 inches 31 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district and Native States, and break generally needed. Sowing nearly completed in Chorasi and Jalalpur talukas but retarded in Olpad taluka owing to continued rainfall. Transplantation of rice completed except in parts of Pardi taluka. Weeding commenced throughout the district. Seedlings in good condition, but jowari and cotton suffering owing to the excessive rain in parts of Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks filled.

THANA.

Rain during week 6 inches 82 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 8 inches 24 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 54 cents at Mahim, 5 inches 84 cents at Jawhar; for season 73 inches 23 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 81 inches 32 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 32 inches 7 cents at Dahanu, 90 inches 32 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall general, good and beneficial. Standing garden crops in good condition. Transplantation completed in Kalyan, Bassein, Murbad, Shahapur, Bhiwndi and Salsette talukas and Jawhar State, and in progress elsewhere. Fodder adequate except in Umbargaon petha where it is inadequate and sold very dear; it is however being now supplemented by newly grown fodder.

KOLABA.

Rain during week 3 inches 69 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 7 inches 58 cents at Karjat, minimum 3 inches 3 cents at Uran; for season 54 inches 12 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 114 inches 3 cents at Mahad, minimum 50 inches 96 cents at Uran. More rain needed in Alibag and Panvel talukas; elsewhere it is sufficient. Standing crops in good condition. Transplanation nearly completed.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 3 inches 13 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 8 inches 19 cents at Mandangad, minimum 1 inch 18 cents at Malvan; for season 64 inches 16 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 126 inches 9 cents at Mandangad, minimum 57 inches 34 cents at Devgad. Rainfall sufficient and beneficial throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Transplanation completed Weeding commenced. Prospects hopeful.

KANARA.

Rain during week 3 inches 24 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 4 inches 81 cents at Bhatnal, minimum 80 cents at Haliyal; for season 118 inches 70 cents at Karwar In the district maximum 145 inches 74 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 27 inches 77 cents at Mundgod. Rainfall sufficient except in Mundgod petha where more needed. Garden and surgarcane crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continuous in parts of Ankola taluka and Supa petha. Transplantation and weeding continue. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 2 inches 35 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 3 inches 37 cents an Bhadgaon minimum 6 cents at Chalisgaon; for season 27 inches 3 cents at Jalgaon, in the district minimum 10 inches 45 cents at Chalisgaon. Rainfall general and sufficient. Break needed in Jalgaon, Pachora and Bhusaval talukas. Weeding in progress. Jowari and bajri turned yellow in badly drained fields in parts of Bhusaval taluka and cotton in many parts of the district. Excessive rainfall slightly injurious to cotton. Standing crops generally in good condition. Green grass available.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 80 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 1 inch 87 cents at Navapur, minimum 9 cents at Sakri; for season 15 inches 35 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 28 inches 19 cents at Navapur, minimum 6 inches 53 cents at Sakri. Rainfall sufficient except in parts of Sakri, Shindkeda and Shirpur talukas. Sowing of kharif crops including bajri generally completed except in Shahada and Taloda talukas and Navapur petha sowing of bajri in progress in Shahada taluka. Sowing of Bajri and oil seeds in Taloda taluka and of cotton in Navapur petha retarded owing to excessive rain. Break urgently needed in Taloda, Navapur and the western parts of Sakri talukas. Standing crops generally in good condition except in parts of Navapur petha and Sakri taluka where slightly damaged owing to excessive rain. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient, Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate.

NASIK.

Rain during week 21 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 10 inches 77 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 4 cents at Yeola; for season 13 inches 2 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 110 inches 48 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 6 inches 70 cents at Niphad Rain generally needed throughout the district except in Nasik, Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas where it is sufficient for the present. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed in almost all talukas except Kalvan where it retarded for want of rain. Transplanation of rice and hill-millets in progress in parts of Peint taluka and nearly completed in Igatpuri and Nasik talukas. Weeding in progress. Seedlings in good condition. Fodder-supply in sufficient in Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon and Nandagaon talukas Green grass available everywhere except in Nandagaon taluka, where its growth is retarded on account of rain. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Malegaon taluka where it is improving. Drinking water-supply sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 4 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 94 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 14 cents at Nevasa; for season maximum 12 inches 74 cents at Akola, minimum 4 inches 64 cents at Karjat. More rain badly needed. Sowing of bajri in progress in some talukas. Seedlings in fair condition. Fodder-supply inadequate. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed Talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain during week 66 cents at Poona in the district maximum 3 inches 88 cents at Paud; for season 12 inches 25 cents at Paona, in the district maximum 47 inches 97 cents at Paud minimum 3 inches 88 cents at Sirur. Rainfall sufficient in the western and central portions of the district but more rain needed in the eastern portion. Sowing of kharif crops completed. Transplantation approaching completion. Weeding in progress. In the eastern portion the season for kharif sowing is over. Standing kharif crops in lighter soils need rain. Rice, hill-millets and other crops in the western portion are in flourishing condition but need a break in rain. Fodder-supply deficient except in the central and western portions where it is improved owing to green grass which is now available for grazing. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate except in parts of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 92 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 59 cents at Barsi, minimum 13 cents at Pandharpur, for season 8 inches 83 cents at Sholapur in the district maximum 8 inches 78 cents at Barsi, minimum 2 inches 11 cents at Sangola, Rainfall deficient throughout the district. More rain very urgently needed. Kharif sowing in progress in some places. Standing crops in gardens and irrigated lands as well as germinated kharif crops in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate but dear, Tagai for purchase of fodder freely given. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking is sufficient in Sholapur and Barsi talukas; elsewhere it is not adequate. Water for irrigation inadequate.

SATARA.

Rain during week 1 inch 72 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 3 inches 80 cents at Javli, minimum 2 cents at Man, Khandala and Khatav; for season 29 inches 47 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 65 inches 21 cents at Javli, minimum 4 inches 71 cents at Man. Rain insufficient in Man taluka and parts of Khanapur taluka and in Phaltan and Aundh States. Kharif sowing almost completed. Incessant showers of rain have slightly damaged minor crops in Satara, Javli, Patan and Walva talukas. Agricultural stock rather insufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week in the district maximum 10 cents at Bilgi, minimum 1 cent at Indi, 1 cent at Jath; for season 3 inches 95 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 6 inches 7 cents at Bilgi, minimum 2 inches 42 cents at Badami. Kharif sowing retarded for want of rain. Germinated seedlings withering and damaged by insects in parts of Badami and Muddebihal talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi, Hungund, Sindi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States where it is becoming scarce and dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Surplus cattle being sold in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Indi, Badami, Sindgi, Hungund, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas and Jata State. Irrigation tanks dried up. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 1 inch 19 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 3 inches 25 cents at Chandgad, minimum 1 cent at Saundatti; for season 37 inches 50 cents at Belgaum, in the dirtrict maximum 99 inches 25 cents at Chandgad, minimum 5 inches 33 cents at A'thni. Break in rain during week favourable to growth of crops in western portion of the district but more rain needed for black soil lands in the eastern portion. Weeding continues.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 23 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 36 cents at Savanur, minimum 2 cents at Gadag; for season 12 inches 79 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 18 inches 58 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 2 inches 50 cents at Nargund. Rainfall of week insufficient and more rain badly needed in many talukas. Rice crop in good condition.

BARODA.

Rain during week 2 inches 68 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 2 inches 34 cents at Navsari minimum 64 cents at Amreli; for season 27 inches 65 cents a Baroda, in the State maximum 50 inches 90 cents at Navsari, minimum 14 inches 21 cents at Amreli. Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of bajri, jowari and sesamum and transplantation of rise in progress in Velachha, Kamrej and Varghat mahals and completed in Dehgam, Gandevi, Vyara, Mehsana Kadi and Okhamandal mahals. Sowing of tobacco commenced in Petlad mahal. Lands being prepared for late monsoon crops in Bhimkatta, Vadavli, Mehsana and Sankheda mahals. Standing crops flourishing and weeding and harrowing continue in Dhari, Damnagar, Vadavli Gandevadi Songad, Mahuva, Vaghodia, Tilakvada, Baroda, Sisva and Padra mahals. Cotton crop suffered much owing to excessive and continuous rain in Baroda division and bajri in Kadi, Amreli and Navsari divisions.

CUTCH.

Rain during week 32 cents at Bhuj, in the State maximum 3 inches 90 cents at Khavda, minimum 46 cents at Mundra; for season 9 inches 75 cents at Bhuj, in the State maximum 28 inches 74 cents at Lakhpat, minimum 9 inches 35 cents at Anjar. Week's rainfall generally injurious to seedlings. Break needed. Sowing of kharif crops completed in Khadir and Khavda and continues in Mandvi, Nakhtrana, Jakhau and Lakhpat. Sowing of jowari continues in all talukas except Nakhtrana. Sowing of cotton completed in Mundra, commenced in Lakhpat and continues in other talukas except Nakhtrana and Khadir. Sowing of sesamum in progress in Lakhpat, and of castor-oil seeds in Bhuj, Mundra, Anjar, Jakhau, Bhachau and Rapar. Standing crops suffering on account of excessive moisture and cloudy weather. Fodder-supply sufficient. Green grass available. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

LORD ROSEBERY'S MEMORABLE SOLILOQUY.

"It is no disparagement of other able speeches made during the great debate in the House of Lords upon old-age pensions to say that Lord Rosebery's brief, but sombre and stately oration was an utterance fully worthy of the gravity of the occasion,' writes the "Telegraph." "This address was of such a character that it might rather be called a memorable soliloquy, but it expressed the anxieties of every thinking man. We have never encouraged any illusions upon this subject.

"Long ago we warned public opinion of what would happen if moderate men refused to rouse themselves in time and to work as they had never worked before. When Mr. Asquith last year put aside a nest-egg for the policy of pensions, and laid down the principles upon which the scheme was to be framed—utterly ignoring the example of Germany where the masses contribute the larger amount of the funds from which they benefit—it was clear that an epoch-making step had been taken which nothing short of a violent agitation could reverse.

"It was certain that the measure, as it left the Lower Chamber, with all its imperfections on its head would be passed by the Peers. The reasons for the course were stated by Lord Rosebery with perfect lucidity. Constitutional usage, as strong as written law, has restricted the powers of the Peers upon matters of finance. They cannot amend the measure, and must take it or leave it as a whole. 'A financial Bill coming up with this practical unanimity from the House of Commons,' said Lord Rosebery, 'it may be within your lordships' prerogative to reject, but I am quite sure it is equally impolitic for you to do so.' With no alternative scheme before the country, the Peers could not fling out the measure without appearing to reject the whole principle of old-age pensions, as well as a premature and hazardous method of carrying out that policy. The Bill, for this reason, is as good as passed, and we are irrevocably committed to all the consequences it may involve.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TWO QUESTIONS.

"From Lord Rosebery's impressive peroration, summing up the burden of his fears, we may take two questions, which well express the doubts which have been revolved in every thoughtful and impartial mind. More searching, we had almost said more solemn, inquiries were never addressed to a State. Are we not 'dealing a blow at the Empire which may be almost mortal?' Are we not 'embarrassing and encumbering our finances to a degree which no man living, however young he may be, will see the end or the limit of?' These are the questions. They cannot be too often considered, and we may think of them many times in after years.

"Lord Rosebery points out that every policy of this kind plays a continuous part in all electioneering, and progresses and swells upon the principle of the rolling snowball. Take the case of national pensions in the United States. They are granted, not for the maintenance of the aged in general, but as the special reward of military services. Yet they have risen to a colossal sum, and remain a permanent burden upon the American people.

"Lord Rosebery mentioned the familiar case of the Australian Commonwealth. The other day the Federal Legislature of that continent extended its old-age pensions system. The weekly amount was raised to ten shillings per head. The age-limit was knocked down to sixty-five. And these sweeping changes were carried out in the course of twenty-four hours. If a similar process in this country should come to an equal result, the cost would be anything from fifty millions to sixty millions a year."

LACK OF INTEREST IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

In ancient Greece athletes were few, spectators were many. We seem to have reversed the proportion. Though more champions have been gathered together in London than ever assembled in one place, the Stadium has been uncomfortably empty. What causes this lack of interest is uncertain. Some attribute it to a spirit of general inaction, which is said to be enfeebling England. We cannot accept so grim an explanation. The reasons, we think, are far more obvious. In the first place, the spectacular element of sport is becoming tiresome. The idle man cannot turn round without some occasion of satisfying his curiosity. Lord's and the Oval are always there to tempt his shilling. The University Match and Henley Ragatta were no less frequented this year than in other times. The crowds, which shout themselves hoarse when a cup-tie is being fought, increase always in magnitude and enthusiasm. But there is a point which not even the energy of our sightseers will overpass: and the Olympic Games came upon a people jaded with gazing idly upon the activity of others. That is one reason. Another is the complexity of interest which the Stadium presents. It is well enough to follow one race with one pair of eyes. The brain is bewildered in the presence of half a dozen contests fought out simultaneously—on foot and on bicycle, on land and on water. The mere effort to see confuses the mind, and destroys the simple spectator's power of attention. Not even Barnum's celebrated circus, in which three performances were given at one and the same time, was so fruitful a cause of perplexity as the arena at Shepherd's Bush.

Now you wonder whether the man on the bicycle will beat the swimmer. Now you are in doubt whether the hero on the horizontal bar will outleap the high-jumper, and you go away with a blurred image of impossible conflicts and monstrous rivalries. A yet more potent reason why the Stadium is deserted is the lack of advertisement. The people will do what it is told to do—that and no more. And it has not been told loudly enough to watch the orgie of athleticism which has been taking place in Shepherd's Bush. It is not that we are inactive. It is that we lack initiative. The daily paper has long been our incentive and our inspiration. If it tells us to subscribe we put our hands in our pocket. If it had told us earlier and more insistently that it was our duty to applaud the athletic representatives of all nations, we should have applauded in our thousands, even though the sky descended upon us with torrents of rain. It is not a consoling reflection, but it cannot be evaded, and when next the athletes of the whole world visit these shores, which happily will not be for many years, the press, if it still exist, must begin its campaign with a better foresight, and instruct its willing slaves in their proper duty.—From "Musings without Method," in "Blackwood's Magazine."

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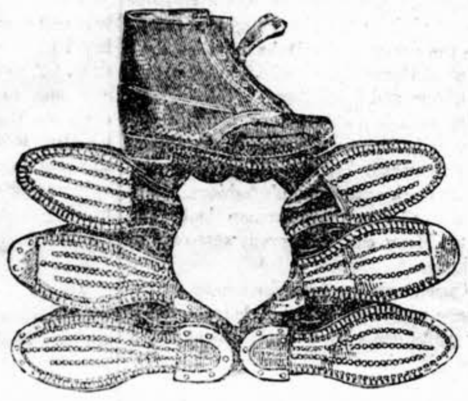

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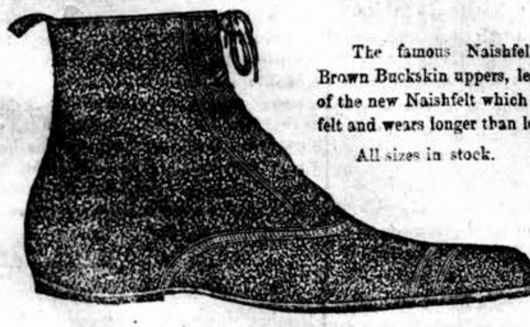

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

LAND TAKEN UP FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.

Appeal Court Judgment

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, a Special Bench, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the appeal of the Government of Bombay, against a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, who had awarded to the Cama Brothers, owners of property acquired by the Government for the public purposes of the extension of the G. I. P. Railway properties, an amount of compensation, which the Government contended was wrong and excessive. The Hon. Mr. R. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Solicitor to Government, appeared for the Bombay Government, the appellants, who were the defendants in the suit in the Court below; Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Jardine, and Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah & Co., appeared for the Cama Brothers, (Mr. Merwanji M. Cama and his brother Hormasji), the respondents and plaintiffs.

The land is situated at Parel, Bombay; it admeasured 85,799 square yards. The Cama Brothers claimed Rs. 8,37,780 for the front, and Rs. 97,186 for the back land. The Collector of Bombay had awarded the valuations, respectively, at Rs. 4,60,826 and Rs. 51,278. In deciding the reference made by the Collector at the instance of the Cama Brothers, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty increased the compensation awarded to Rs. 5,27,868 in respect of the front land and buildings, viz., Rs. 67,042 in excess of the Collector's award, confirming, at the same time, the award in respect of the back land. His Lordship also decreased nine-tenths of the claimants' costs of reference; while the claimants were ordered to pay one-tenth of the costs of Government. These valuations were appealed against by the Government; the appeal was argued before the Bench of three Judges for several hearings, and judgment was reserved.

On Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor pronounced the judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said that the question involved in this appeal was as to the compensation which should be awarded to the brothers Cama, the claimants, in respect of certain land of theirs, which had been acquired by the Government under the Land Acquisition Act, for the purposes of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The single parcel to which the appeal was confined measured 14,817 acres, or 71,714 square yards, having a frontage of 1,268 feet, and an average depth of about 500 feet. Irrespective of Rs. 7,576 being the value of the materials of the building standing on the land, and of Rs. 60,107, being fifteen per cent. for compulsory acquisition, the Collector had awarded Rs. 3,93,143 for the land; this was increased to Rs. 4,48,222, and for the building materials from Rs. 7,576 to Rs. 10,794. To these sums, the fifteen per cent. would have to be added.

The Court was met at the outset by the necessity of determining a question of principle, namely, the question whether the Court below was right in adopting, as the basis of its decision, for the more valuable portion of the land, the method of valuation known in these Courts as the hypothetical building scheme. This method consisted in an attempt to value a parcel of land, by means of figures based upon the calculated financial results of a notional erection of buildings on the land, and its notional development in the most profitable manner. The land to be assessed was imagined as covered, with as many houses and shops of as profitable a character as could be reconciled with existing and presumed future circumstances of demand; then the nett annual returns from those buildings were capitalised, and from this figures the calculated cost of construction was deducted! the balance was said to be the prospective value of the land; and from this figure the present value was inferred, by deducting various sums on account of loss of interest on capital and so forth. Examining the notional scheme at great length the Court quoted against its acceptance, a decision of Mr. Justice Farran, reported in I. L. R. 15 Bom. 279 in the case of the Land Acquisition Act and Munji Khetsi, in these words:—"When we have before the Court evidence of actual purchases and sales of land in the vicinity, in none of which does the actual price given, even remotely approximate to that (i. e., the figure arrived at by this method,) it is plain that there must be something intrinsically unsound in the calculation or its basis..."—Three years later, this same method, as applied to imaginary buildings, and not to neighhouring buildings, was tendered on behalf of the claimant in Municipal Commissioner for Bombay vs. Syed Abdul Huk Kurmalkar (I. L. R. 18 Bom. 184), and the Court observed: "We do not think that such a basis of valuation should be accepted in any case, certainly not where there is any more practical basis to work on." That decision had the high authority of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and it might be noted in passing, that in the case now before the Court there was sufficient evidence of sales of land in the vicinity, and the prices so indicated did not in general approach the figure deduced from the hypothetical scheme. Then the Court proceeded to examine the English law authorities. These included the decision of the Privy Council in Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs vs. Charlesworth Pilling and Co., (28 I.A. 121 at 139), where their Lordships pointed out: "It is quite true in all valuations, judicial or other, there must be room for inferences and inclinations of opinions, which being more or less conjectural, or difficult to reduce to exact reasoning, or to explain to others. Everyone who has gone through the process is aware of this lack of demonstrative proof in his own mind, and knows that every expert witness called before him has had his own set of conjectures of more or less weight, according to his experience and presonal sagacity. In such an inquiry as the present, relating to subjects abounding with uncertainties, and on which there is little experience, there is more than ordinary room for such guess-work and it would be very unfair to require an exact exposition of reasons for the conclusions arrived at." Here, however, it was not the Court which required, but the expert Narsimham who himself propounded what purported to be the precise reasons for his opinion, namely, the hypothetical building scheme (Ex.A.) on which the land in reference is valued at Rs. 10 per square yard. The Court then proceeded to examine the experts' theory at length.

Now on each and all of these fundamental starting points, the Court had, instead of some reasonable approach to certainty grounded upon evidence from ascertained facts, an assumed figure which, with equal probability, may be varied at least up to 10 per cent. either way. There was no guarantee that an error by excess in one item would be automatically corrected by an error by defect in another item; and it followed that, without touching upon such degree of probability as the calculations might possess, the initial figures need only be bent a little in one direction or in the other to bring about a result which should be, in one case, out of all reason, high, and in the other case, out of all reason, low. The whole process of calculation, long and elaborate as it was, never moved out of the region of unverified hypothesis; the initial uncertainty increased at every step; and the final result was, in their Lordships' opinion, devoid of any real probative force whatever. In proof of the maze of difficulties through which the system invited the Court to thread its way to a plain conclusion of fact, the Court need only refer to the voluminous and discursive character of the evidence on this record and to the long and elaborate judgment of Mr. Justice Batty. If evidence of this kind was to be received, their Lordships did not know where enquiry was to stop. A dozen experts might produce each his own scheme, forcing the Court to embark on protracted investigations of the most difficult character, leading to no useful result. In section 11 of the Evidence Act, provision was made for the admission of facts not otherwise relevant when they made the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact "highly" probable; or improbable and the adverb was not introduced into the section without good reason. Upon this point reference was made to Reg vs. Purbhudas (11 Bo. H. C. R., 90) where West. J., pointed out that the section discountenanced the complication of a trial "with a mass of collateral inquiries limited only by the patience and the means of the parties," etc. And in this case, as their Lordships had noticed, these conjectural calculations were the less admissible, inasmuch as the record contained sufficient evidence of a simple and direct charactor to guide the Court to its determination. Indeed, their Lordships could not resist the conclusion that these hypothetical schemes were not really intended to assist an inquirer to ascertain an unknown figure but were designed as arguments to afford some support for a figure already otherwise fixed upon and settled. It was apparent that nothing was easier for the calculator than to shape and adjust his figures so as to bring about the result desired without introducing any one variation large enough to be pronounced wholly improbable. But in their Lordships' opinion, no intending purchaser would allow his purchase to be decided by complex calculations of this kind, involving so much risk of error as to be practically worthless.

On these grounds, then, their Lordships must hold that the hypothetical building scheme was not admissible in evidence, and as it was the only foundation for Narsinham's valuation, that valuation must go out of the case. But the market-value to which the claimants were entitled was, under Sec. 23 of the Acquisition Act, the market-value at the time of the publication of the declaration, which was, April 1904. After disposing of areas Nos. 1 and 2, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty had applied, in a modified form, to his area No. 3, the method as set forth by Mr. Kent in exhibit No. 13, which was adopted by Mr. Delves, who gave evidence on behalf of the Government. It introduced a speculative purchaser, who was supposed to base his offer for the land as a whole, on a series of intricate calculations. The land was plotted out into building sites; the amounts these would realise were placed to credit; deductions of every conceivable character were placed to debit. The attenuated balance was considered as the market-value of the land. This method was considered by the Appeal Court as equally fallacious with Narsinham's. It rested on the assumption that the land to be valued, must be valued as a whole, and sold as a whole to a single speculative purchaser, who, as against the claimant-vendor, was regarded as entitled to deduct all costs, charges, and expenses, to which he was put in developing the land. But their Lordships the Judges of the Appeal Court could see no necessity for assuming the intervention of this costly speculator, and no warrant for the consequent reductions in the value of the ownership. Indeed, it was clear, that this method while appearing to concede to the owner the doctrine of the most profitable user, in fact, deprived him of every advantage which he might claim under that doctrine. Having further examined the doctrine in question the learned Judges proceeded to state that there was a clear decision on the point in the Collector of Poona vs. Kassinath, I L. R., 10 Bombay 588, where Sir Charles Sargent, C. J., said: "The value of the property should be determined not necessarily according to its present disposition, but laid out in the most lucrative and advantageous way in which the owner could dispose of it, which in the present case, it was urged by the respondent No. 1, and not disputed by the appellant, would be by laying it out for building purposes. The question then is what would be the market-value, it so laid out, and the most reliable evidence on that question must be the rates per square foot, at which similar building land sites in the neighbourhood had recently been sold." Their Lordships proceeded to state that the value to the owner was what he could realise from a purchaser; while the market-value was what a purchaser would give the owner; so that there was no substantial difference between the two terms. The Appeal Court Judges were further fortified in their decision by the judgment of the Privy Council in the Secretary of State vs. Shanmagaraya, 20 I A 80 at 88, where their Lordships stated: "It was the best, if not the only method be had for getting at the market value of the ownership." In fact, in no case could this Appeal Court find any reference to the speculative purchaser whose calculations were foretold with such mathematical accuracy as the exhibit of Mr. Kent and Mr. Delves showed. The principle was agreed to by this Court which had been laid down in Fink vs. Secy. of State for India, (1907), I. L. R 34 Cal 604. "If it is shown that a person has paid a certain price for a block of neighbouring land similarly situated and possessing similar advantages with a view to some profitable disposition thereof, there is no reason why another block of land, the subject of acquisition, should not be similarly valued...". But nothing debarred a claimant from relying on the most advantageous way he could dispose of the land under acquisition; and showing, if he so chose, what he could realise by retail sales, after making the necessary deduction as appearing from the evidence in the case. In ascertaining the market-value under the Act, too much importance must not be attached to evidence of offers. An offer did not come within the category of sales and purchaser. If an offer for the whole, or a portion of the land under acquisition was proved it amounted merely to an expression of opinion on the part of the offerer. But this could only be proved by the evidence of the offerer himself, and was then relevant. The evidence of offers made by irresponsible brokers on behalf of undisclosed principals, or perhaps for their own purposes without any principal behind them, was in the opinion of their Lordships, useless, even supposing it was relevant, which they doubted.

Having commented on the evidence at some length, their Lordships stated that taking the frontage of the land under acquisition to be 1,268 feet, with a depth of 100 ft., they got an area of nearly 14,089 sq. yds. Considering all the evidence of sales of similar front land; the fact, that the land required draining, and an expenditure of at least eight annas per square yard for filling, and that nothing had been deducted for providing access to the back land; they found the outside value of this front land was Rs. 12 per sq. yd. They would allow that rate for the purposes of this appeal; but it must not be inferred, that they should have adopted so high a value if the matter had come before them as a Court of First Instance; for they must estimate the land as of undecidedly lower quality than the best of the Connaught Estate plots. The back land, an area of 57,085 sq. yds., was certainly two feet, and probably nearer four feet below the level of Parel Road. The value awarded by the learned Judge for the whole area, after certain deductions, amounted to a little less than Rs. 3 1/3. The evidence did not justify higher rates than these allowed by the Court below for the improved land. The eastern portion of the land must be considered more valuable than the western portion: but considering the condition and quality of the back land as a whole, without deduction for access, and applying the value realised by the back land of distinctly superior quality, their Lordships thought a fair average value to place on this area was Rs. 3 1/2. The market-value of the land under asquisition at the date of the declaration was, therefore, Rs. 1,69,066, for front-land, plus Rs. 1,99,798, for back land. No exception had been taken by the appellants, to the increase by the learned Judge in the Collectors' valuation of the building materials from Rs. 7,576 to Rs. 10,794.

The total amount to be awarded, in their opinion exclusive of the 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition, should be Rs. 3,79,658. The Collector had awarded Rs. 4,00,719; admittedly, this award could not now be reduced; for the reasons given, the Judges could not increase it. The result, therefore, was that they must set aside the award of the Court below, and restore the Collector's award. The respondents must pay all costs in the Appeal Court and in the Court below.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MANMOHANDAS DAMODER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the intetim order. Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing arguments, granted a fortnight's extension.

RE MIYA SAHEB SHARAFALI.

Mr. Jinnah, for an opposing creditor, applied for an adjournment of the examination of the insolvent and his witnesses on the ground that the insolvent was trying to settle with his creditors. His Lordship adjourned the matter for a fortnight.

RE TALATI AND CO.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for two of the insolvent creditors, applied for time to file the grounds of opposition. Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, opposed the application, remarking that notice of the opposition had not been given in accordance with the rules. His Lordship granted time as applied for.

RE IDUMULL RAMDAYAL.

Mr. Chitre appeared for a creditor, and Mr. Manker for the insolvent, and his Lordship ordered the issue of a commission for the examination of certain witnesses at Ajmere.

RE RASHID ALLADINA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardashir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained three months' time for the filing of the schedule.

RE RAMJI BHULA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, his Lordship, under Section 60 of the Insolvency Act, made the rule absolute for the final discharge of the insolvent.

RE LALJI RUGHNATH.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, his Lordship made the rule absolute for the final discharge of the insolvent as a trader.

RE HAJI ABDUL REHEMAN PATEL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an order for a stay of proceedings in the Insolvency Court here on the ground that the head firm in Calcutta had filed a schedule there.

RE KUNJBIHARI RABINARAYEN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for an amendment of the adjudication order by adding the name of the firm. His Lordship granted the application.

RE HARBHAGWANDAS CHANDUMULL.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE PADAMSEY RATANSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Caliolo Valladares, Bapu Dhondu Karne and another, Manekji Byramji Mody, Chaturbhuj Mohanji Sha, Rambhou Moreshwar. Shaik Ibrahim Dadamiya and another, Nizamudin Kheralali, Abdul Gafur Mahomed, Rama Nana, Kursondas Karamsey, Balkrishna Babaji, and Framji Shapurji Dubash.

POLICE COURT.

A MOTOR PROSECUTION

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalwad disposed of the case in which Inspector Bodley charged Waman Venkatrao, a motor-car-driver, with driving his car on the wrong side of the road. Mr. Bhat, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on Wednesday afternoon the accused was driving a motor car along Girgaum Road on the wrong side of the road when the car ran into a bicycle ridden by one Hema Cooverji. The cyclist was knocked down and his machine smashed. The accused was fined Rs. 50, and half the amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged J.N. Morris, formerly a ledger clerk employed in the Army and Navy Stores, with the theft of articles of clothing of the value of Rs. 160, the property of the Army and Navy Stores, and with dishonestly using as genuine a false document in order to facilitate the commission of the offence. The evidence showed that the accused was a ledger clerk in the Army and Navy Stores in May last, and a part of his duty was to check orders. On the 21st May last certain orders were passed by the accused who endorsed them, and on the strength of this endorsement goods were sent out to the address of one Framji Dadhabhoy. This Parsi was not a member of the Society. The orders were sent direct to the accused to see if the man had an account with the Stores. The accused subsequently left the service. About a month ago the accounts were checked and it was found that the orders were not paid for. A bill was sent to the address of the Parsi, but was returned. Subsequently certain information was received by the department and communicated to the Police. On the 15th instant Inspector Shaw went to a house in Haines Road and on searching the accused's box found collars and other articles of clothing belonging to the Stores. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S MINT.

Hyderabad is one of the few Indian States which have refused to succumb to the blandishments of the Financial Department and accept the British currency in lieu of its own. As a consequence of this determination, says the "Madras Mail", it has for the past five or six years been busily occupied with the conversion of its uncouth Halli Sicca money into handsome silver and copper tokens, and we have occasionally given some account of the progress made, and the financial results as visible in the cash balances of the State. The transmutation of the Hallis has, so far, been accomplished with very little loss, as most of them reach a high standard when assayed, while the additions to the currency from the minting of bar silver have yielded very large profits which have been funded for future use. In addition to the Halli rupee, which was declared to be the official currency of the State upwards of half a century ago, there were at least a score of other brands of silver coinages in use in many of the districts, and their collection and conversion formed part of the new scheme. It is not known what these old currencies which are a heritage from the days of free minting, amount to, but, rough estimates place them at anything from Rs. 50 to Rs. 109 lakhs. Their collection and transportation to the Mint appear to have been entrusted to an Indian banker, and in this connection some curious disclosures have been recently made before a Commission of Enquiry appointed to investigate and report upon certain irregularities.

The new Mint, with its splendid machinery of the most modern type, in which respect it is comparable with either the Calcutta or Bombay establishments, has cost the State a good many lakhs of rupees, and the greatest precautions were taken to preserve the inviolability of money produced by its melting rooms and presses. But notwithstanding these measures it is apparent from the Report of the Commission, which has been accepted as conclusive by the Nizam's Government, that a number of low grade foreign coins as well as bar silver have been surreptitiously conveyed to the Mint and melted down with profitable results to those concerned in the transaction. It may be stated at once that the quantity so dealt with has been far too small to affect the general value of the new currency, a proposition which is easily substantiated by the current rates of exchange between the Nizam's money and the British rupee. The amounts may be given approximately, at 17 lakhs of outside rupees, and twelve or thirteen bars of silver weighing about 100,000 ozs. When it is remembered that the volume of the new currency minted and placed in circulation up to date is not far short of Rs. 10 crores, it is a fair assumption that these irregular additions will have had no appreciative effect upon its general standard of fineness. Moreover, the assays made periodically at the Bombay Mint show that these good qualities have been invariably maintained by the coins submitted for proof.

The rupees used for this purpose appear to have been purchased in some of the Rajputana States and substituted for the older Hyderabad currencies which the Government agent was directed to buy up and transmit to the Mint. Rumours as to what was happening were current for some time before Police investigations were started by Mr. Hankin, the Inspector-General, but nothing definite was permitted to transpire until the matter was ready for submission to the Commission of Enquiry to which we have already referred. This consisted of three members, two being high officials of the State and the third one of the Assistants of the Hyderabad Resident, who was permitted by the Government of India to take part in the enquiry, probably because the Superintendent of the Mint, whose conduct was under investigation, is one of their own servants. The enquiry, which has been very exhaustive, as the procedure and working of all the various departments of the Mint were reviewed, began in January last and terminated in May with the submission of a Report upon which the Nizam's Government took immediate action so far as their own employees implicated were concerned. The case of the Superintendent is, we understand, under the consideration of his own Government and he has been replaced by an official from the Calcutta Mint whose services have been given temporarily to the State. On the return of Mr. Casson Walker from leave, at the end of next month, it is probable that permanent arrangements will be made for the resumption of silver coining which has now been stopped for many months.

It seems that in order to facilitate the collection and transmission of the older coinages from the Districts, the Superintendent of the Mint was authorised to issue passes to the Hyderabad Customs officials, without the production of which there would have been delay in getting them through. During the enquiry it was elicited that these permits have been used for the clandestine introduction of the Rajputana coins alluded to above, and which under ordinary conditions would be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. The evidence as to their eventual arrival at the Mint is not so clear, as although the testimony of the Police witnesses and the informers coincides, none of the employees, from the Superintendent downwards, appeared to know anything about their inclusion in the melting pots. It is a fair assumption, however, that they got there under conditions which have not been fully disclosed, because the importation of these low-grade rupees (some of which were 20 per cent. below the par value of the local coin) could have served no useful purpose, unless it was intended to use them in the manner described by the prosecution witnesses. At the same time, it should be remembered that the Superintendent was undeniably overworked, as he had to supervise an establishment numbering 1,000 work people with but three or four skilled assistants, and was also responsible for the Stamp Department of the State, which in itself is a charge of some magnitude. There may, therefore, be very sound reasons for his assertion that if those rupees were brought in he was ignorant of the transaction which was conducted without his knowledge by corrupt subordinates. These are points which will doubtless receive due consideration from his own Government, though it must be admitted that with the testimony before it the Commission had no alternative but to affix him with the responsibility for what had occurred.

The bar silver appears to have reached the Mint in boxes labelled as machinery and stores, and thus evaded the import duty which would have been levied upon a declaration of their actual contents. The Police evidence traced the purchase of the silver in Bombay from native dealers in the metal, the making of the boxes for its transit, and a variety of other details ending with the delivery on permits certifying it to be articles imported for the Mint. The Superintendent's explanation is that while the building was in course of erection and machinery was constantly arriving, he had to sign some thousands of passes and could not possibly conduct a personal investigation into the contents of each package as it arrived; hence, here were opportunities for such irregularities as the surreptitious introduction of silver in the guise of ordinary Mint requisites. The Commission, however, after a patient consideration of the facts placed before it, has declined to accept either of these explanations as satisfactory, and the final decision, so far as the Superintendent is concerned, now rests with the Government of India, to whom, we understand, all the papers connected with the case have been transmitted by the British Resident in Hyderabad.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Judgment.

834-07. Mehta and D. Gunnaji Bhawaji vs Makanji Khusalchand and others N M Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

764-07. Captain and V. Hurgowan Ramji vs Bhut Mulji Hurjiwan Little and Co.

For trial on merits.

581-04 Madhavji K. and C. Velbai vs Cullianji Sangibhai and others Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

863-07. Matubhai J and M Lalbhai Tricumlal vs Choonilal Raichand Captain and V.

354-07. Matubhoy J and M. Hajee Cassum Joosub and Co. The firm vs the Akola and Mid India Spg. Wg. and Mfg. Co, Ltd. Kanga and P.

966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.

10-08. Jehangir G and B. Purshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V.

23-08. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotavi vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderao L and M

943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morean and others Kanga and P.

410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.

694-01. Mansukhlal J and H. Gungabai widow and others vs Bai Santokabai widow and Thakurdas and Co.

126-07. Bhaishunker K and G Cullianji Sangjibhai vs Haji Tadi Alias Haji Fazal Jackeria Mehta and S.

463-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiand vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.

627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-07. Mulla and M. Manesseh Jacob Manesseh vs Shapurji Hormusji Harver Jehangir G and B

887-07. Bicknell M and R. Ramdas Damoder vs Motilal Keshavsha.

665-05. Wadia G and Co. Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Prilloo. Little and Co.

12-06. Tyabji D and Co. Ladoobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jehangir and S.

474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. Railway vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.

762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.

678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Peerbai widow Daphtary F. and D.

182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Veiji and another vs. Chagbai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.

421-15-171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.

599-07 Mehta and S. Chimabai vs. Damaji Moribo Patel.

371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azizula Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.

622-07 Mirza M and M Haji Hassam Sultan vs Ali Husein Jariwalla Hiralal and Co.

542-06 Shamrao and H Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.

974-07—C P D'Cunha Thakorbai widow and another vs Tukaram Javji Patel Edgelow G W and Co.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)

For Judgement.

711-07. Captain and G Nemchand Manji vs R S Sethno and other Bhaishunker K and G.

For dismissal.

752-04. Sorabji and J Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Bros Mullji and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

893-07 Jehangir M. and S. Laxman Meghaj Patell and another. vs. Ramchandra Maryaji and others. Smetham B. and Co

916-07 Mansuklal J. and H. Lakhmidas Vasanji vs. Bai Vijkere alias Vijli and Dapthary F. and D.

199-07. In person Bai Jamnabai widow vs Joshi Shamji Morarji Tyabji D and Co.

763-06. Wadia G and Co. Bai Moti widow vs Loomba Gomaji and others Payne and Co.

819-07 Little and Co Moreshwar Narayen vs Vinayak Madhowrao and another Dikshit D and S.

331-07. Mulla M Bernardo de Costa and another vs Viscount de Wrem and others.

928-07 Captain and V Khiaraj Pharia vs Bhimji Mansey Matubhoy J and M.

929-07 Captain and V Ismail Abdoola vs The Hon The Advocate-General of Bombay, Thakurdas and Co

985-07 Craigie L and O. The Bank of India Ltd vs Jivanchand Lullubhai and Co. The firm Tyab D and Co

17-739-07-22-02.029-07 Mulji and K Shapurji Byramji Katiak vs Ahmed Obrahim

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 25 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...
Teheran ...	20	1	40 p. m.	1	19
Suez	20	2	15 p. m.	0	29

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).

Cable Aseb Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).

Turkish Route interrupted beyond Bassora (18-8-08).

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th August, 1908, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to consider the Report of the Factory Labour Commission, and to frame a letter to Government embodying the views of the Association.

The attendance of the Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian companies Act VI. of 1882 and of the SHROFF MILLS LIMITED.

KRISHNADAS GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Shroff and Merchant, carrying on business in the name of Succaram Munchharam, at Market, Sutar Chawl, outside the Fort ... . Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 17th day of August, 1908, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod, in Chambers, by the abovenamed Petitioner, Krishnadas Gordhandas, of Bombay, a Shareholder of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, 1908, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for winding up of the said Company, under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 17th day of August, 1908.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for the Petitioner,
9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1908.

THE HEROICS OF MR. S. M. MITRA.

BENGAL contains many Mitras to whom Macaulay's scathing delineation of the national character may be as applicable today as when it was penned in Calcutta some seventy years ago. But the particular individual of this name with whom we are concerned has forsaken the "despoiled" province and the opinions of the anti-partition patriots for London, in certain circles of which he seems to be accepted as an authority upon every Indian topic, current or dormant. The fecundity with which Mr. Mitra evolves opinions and dogmatises upon problems which hard-headed statesmen and politicians handle with trepidation have elevated him into a position that fills his old Hyderabad associates with amazement, as none of them suspected the existence of the talents developed by his translation from the Deccan to the more congenial environments of the British metropolis. One result of his literary universality is that we are constantly discovering him in English magazines with ready-made solutions of the most abstruse Oriental questions which baffle other minds, but offer no obstacles to his. On the lecture-platform, he is equally alert with empirical remedies for our adversities; and the compilers of Reuter's London cablegrams send us Mr. Mitra's views and convictions. The frequency with which this Anglicised Bengali appears in print, as an orator and a person of the most cherished convictions of the community to which he belongs, is causing people to ask who and what is Mr. Mitra: has he any legitimate pretensions to be regarded as an authority upon the subjects he discusses with such glib prolixity and cock-sureness, or is he merely masquerading in his present garb for the purpose of self-advertisement? When Lord Randolph Churchill resigned the Salisbury Ministry of the mid-eighties, under the belief that his defection would cause the collapse of the Cabinet, he, as admitted in his biography, "forgot Northcote," who was at once made Chancellor of the Exchequer, with results which are now historical. Similarly, when Mr. Mitra determined to forsake the unruffled politics of the Deccan and the humble occupations he pursued in its capital, for more ambitious spheres in the West, he forgot that his appearance in the guise of a reformer, and the exploiter of English public opinion, would evoke reminiscences of his past career such as every prominent man has to encounter while winning experience and disciples.

Some of Mr. Mitra's pronouncements, notably a recent essay of his in a London magazine, in which he wrote hard and unkind things of his educated countrymen and their political ideals, prove that he has graduated in polemics, and can give shrewd blows to those who refuse to accept his interpretations of the situation. It is, therefore, but a fair rejoinder of the give-and-take description with which politicians are familiar that the objects of his vituperation should explore his antecedents with a view to discovering and utilising anything that may militate against his new pretensions. It appears that his earlier days in Calcutta were unattended by any exciting incidents; but what may be described as the flamboyant section of his story dates from his arrival at Hyderabad, some twenty years ago, as correspondent for a Bengal newspaper, at a period when fresh groupings of its kaleidoscopic politics were under consideration, and means were being devised for the extinction of certain undesirable persons. Not long after Mr. Mitra's advent, an English pamphlet was circulated in Hyderabad and elsewhere containing a series of accusations against a lady, who was known as the wife of a prominent Mahomedan official. The latter was compelled by the Government to embark upon exculpatory proceedings, and for a reason that has never been satisfactorily explained, he sought to affix the guilt of authorship and publication upon Mr. Mitra. A sensational trial ensued in the Residency Courts, and after an investigation extending over several weeks, during which many remarkable disclosures were made, he was acquitted. His prosecutor was dismissed from the service of the State, and to this day the authorship of the pamphlet remains a secret—one of those veiled mysteries in which old Hyderabad abounded, although many professed to be able to make disclosures. At all events, whether from sympathy or other motives, the incident won Mr. Mitra some influential friends, and from that period his success was assured. He became a Pleader, started a newspaper, and was apparently accumulating a fortune, when Nemesis once again forced him into the local law courts to defend an action, the details of which were made public when the case was tried a few years ago. He was absolved by the law; but appears to have decided, probably reluctantly, that Hyderabad was no longer a desirable abiding place, as shortly after we discover him domiciled in London, and posing as an authority upon all the great Indian questions under deliberation.

It is extremely doubtful whether such a career as we have briefly outlined is a good preparation for the role of prophet and reformer, and more mordant pens than ours have already sought to convince Mr. Mitra that his appearance as a political Autolycus is inappropriate. However, as Mr. Mitra has decided to continue the experiment, he must accept the risks that attend all such aberrations from customary occupations; and, as his attitude challenges rejoinders, he must not be surprised if some of them are not quite palatable. Hyderabad is agog with amusement at the spectacle of its ex-pleader and subservient journalist instructing the British nation in the high politics of the East, and marvels at the developments that have happened since he was a very humble factor in its local affairs. For the rest, Mr. Mitra's methods of conveying his views are neither convincing nor inspiriting. An ingenious kind of mosaic of the opinions of those who are recognised as authorities upon the subjects he handles, linked up with platitudes and truisms from his own mint, has so far failed to produce any novel or original mental currency. He must be numbered, we fear, amongst the political petrels who are so abundant at the present moment both in India and the West, and whose principal aspiration appears to be self-advertisement on all possible occasions, and by every means that appeals to their plastic intellectualities.

EDUCATION ON TEA ESTATES. THE Government of Eastern Bengal relates in the local "Government Gazette" the story of the investigation that has been made into the spread of education among the employes of tea estates. The report points out that though a great deal has been done in this direction in the past through the initiative of individual employers who have established schools at their own expense on their estates and through the exertions of the labourers themselves, who have maintained in the coolie lines of not a few tea-gardens classes, in which simple instruction in the vernacular is imparted by one of their number, and though the immigrant coolie population has shared with other communities the increased facilities for education which the opening of numerous additional Lower Primary Schools in Assam in recent years has afforded, no special efforts have been made by the State, hitherto, to extend to the children of garden coolies as a class the benefits of an elementary education. In order to see how far a remedy could be devised, Captain Kennedy was appointed to conduct an enquiry. The figures he submitted are somewhat startling. Statistics were furnished by six hundred and ninety-one gardens on which were 68,424 children of school-going age. Out of all these only 3,423 were reported to have acquired the rudiments, while the number attending Government or private schools was 1,926. Attention is drawn to the good work that is being done by evening classes held in the coolie lines by muharrirs and educated coolies, in which the older boys and adults receive instruction in the rudiments of reading and writing, and, although Captain Kennedy is of opinion that the figures quoted convey but an imperfect idea of the spread of education on the estates, since statistics regarding the results of lines classes are not available, he comes to the conclusion that education has failed as yet to reach the great bulk of the male labour force, while, as was to be expected among a backward community who have not as yet even begun to appreciate the benefit of female education, coolie girls are almost entirely illiterate.

In Captain Kennedy's opinion the "lines" system of teaching is the best under the circumstances and he agrees with the planting community in strongly deprecating the introduction of the smallest modicum of compulsion into the tea garden educational system, for he thinks that any attempt at compulsion would be resented alike by employer and employed and defeat its own ends. Captain Kennedy's suggestions are somewhat novel, but their idea is to leave the matter as far as possible in the hands of estate managers who, certainly, in view of the great difference in local conditions must be the best judges of local requirements. The suggestion is that managers should, if they prefer to maintain schools at their own expense, be given full control of their schools without any interference on the part of the Education Department, and that if they desire Government aid, the control exercised by the Education Department should be graduated in proportion to the sum provided by the State. He accordingly suggests three types of schools: (a) An ordinary Government Lower Primary School, managed and maintained entirely by Government; (b) a private school open for two hours in the day or evening, under the complete control of the manager, who would appoint and should be allowed to dismiss the teacher. The school to receive a small subsidy from Government, and (c) a private school similar to (b), but unaided by Government and open only to an informal visit from the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer. The recommendations have been adopted practically in their entirety, the modifications being very slight. It is a notable departure from custom to initiate so large a scheme of education and to entrust almost the whole of its conduct to those who are under no control of the Educational Department. It is probable however that the special circumstances will more than justify the experiment.

NATURE'S SUBTLEST CRUELTY. THE colliery disaster at Wigan serves to remind us that the Lancashire town has seen many similar occurrences, not the least terrible of which occurred just forty years ago upon the Arley mine, in which no less than sixty-two men were killed. There were only seventy men in the pit at the time, so the awful effects of the choke-damp, which has also caused the present terrible calamity, may be easily realised. Happily, however, in the disaster on the Arley mine descent was easy, the shaft being comparatively uninjured and the pit free from fire. Large gangs of men were working in other sections of the mine, but they were easily relieved. Most of those who succumbed were the victims of the choke-damp, which has already accounted for so many lives in the accident the full details of which are not yet known. Of all the varieties of disasters to which humanity is heir, perhaps a colliery explosion is the worst. In accidents, such as railway collisions and fires, the spectacle is visible to the eye, and its horrors are patent to all who are witnesses of it. But a colliery disaster is a Dante-esque inferno—a lurid horror, which is the more paralysing to all above because of their ignorance of the real state of affairs below. In the Arley mine explosion in 1868 no less than fifteen men lost their lives in the confusion that resulted from the first alarm of the explosion. What a death-rush follows such an alarm may be imagined when it is realised that the colliers are almost all the sons or nephews of men whose lives have been lost in the mines. The very nursery rhymes of Wigan are the stories of death and heroism in the bowels of the earth. Reuter does not exaggerate, therefore, in stating that "the most heart-rending feature of the Maypole Colliery disaster is the helplessness of the rescuers," when the would-be life savers are prevented by the noxious gases from descending into the mine. This surely is Nature's subtlest cruelty to man. To know that one's father, brother, or son is perishing below; to be upon terra firma, safe and well, yet helpless to lend a hand, is the most poignant chagrin human hearts can know. Yet how real is the impotence of Wigan's heroes at this moment may be realised when we point out, what Wigan men well know, that the day after the Oaks Colliery disaster of 1866 twenty-eight heroes who were searching for the previous day's dead were killed by a second explosion in the mine. Of all the elements foul gases are the most unconquerable. Coal mines are subject to every kind of disaster, the most fatal of which are fire, flood, subsidence, and damp. Sometimes the gas takes fire, and then a fearful holocaust follows. At one colliery, the Lund-hill, nearly two hundred men were suddenly incinerated, while they were partaking of their meal in the mine. For months their bodies could not be recovered. So we have not much hope that the eighty unfortunate colliers still entombed at Wigan will ever see nature's green and blue again.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" regrets to learn from the "Darjeeling Visitor," that Mrs. Collin, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Collin, has been lying in a critical state, at the Eden Sanitarium, but the latest report states that she is progressing favourably.

SYED ZAIN EL EDRUS and Sirdar Meherban Lakhamgauda Basavprabhu, Barrister-at-Law, Sar Desai of Vantmuri are nominated to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

DURING the week ending 18th August 3,038 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay, of these 3,023 were shipped to China and one to Zanzibar, of the rest the farmer at Vav purchased one, at Broach 4, at Palanpur 2, and at Ahmedabad 7. During the week 2,864 chests were imported from Indore.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE GOODWOOD WEEK.

"The Great Marcel."

SUNSHADES AND MOON-SHADES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 31.

THIS week has witnessed the final exodus. London of the fashionable hotels may be as full as ever but the square mile or so of bricks and mortar that bounds Mayfair and Belgravia is desolate.

Blinds are drawn, shutters are up, the flowers have begun to drop in the window boxes and, significant sight, footmen in shirt sleeves are enjoying their pipes on the area steps.

A tour of the West End squares and favourite residential streets was a census of desolation. The millionaires had deserted Park-lane Eaten-square showed sixty houses closed for the season. In Grosvenor and Belgravia-square the percentage of closed houses was one in two. Berkley-square had shared the same fate. Where awnings and red carpeted steps heralded festivities only a week ago, closed shutters and barred doors told the tale of desertion.

GLORIOUS GOODWOOD.

Goodwood, glorious Goodwood, was the immediate cause of the dispersal. The last of the fashionable race meetings was even more than usually brilliant. The King and Queen, who are the guests of the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood House, drove to the course in state with outriders and postillions.

Coming as it does at the very height of the summer, toilettes for Goodwood are always things of extreme beauty. Ascot sees the high water mark of the season's fashions, but it is at Goodwood that lovely woman looks her loveliest. Many exquisite gowns were seen in the enclosure.

The Queen wore her favourite mauve, but it was mauve muslin this time, a delicate shade prettily patterned with flowers. As at Ascot she wore a hat instead of a toque. It was of modest dimensions swathed with mauve tulle and plumed with ostrich feathers.

Another dainty gown worn by Her Majesty was of the palest pink, a shade the Queen very rarely wears. Dark red roses and their leaves were the only trimming on her hat.

Princess Victoria who seemed to be in better health than she has been for some time past wore some pretty gowns. On the opening day she was wearing nattier blue voile with a black picture hat and on Wednesday her pale grey toilette worn with a veux rose hat made a becoming combination of colours. For the rest white and cream was the general wear and wide brimmed hat wreathed with flowers was everywhere in evidence.

A pretty fad adopted by several leaders of fashion was that of entwining real flowers to match those of the hat round the stems of their sunshades. A cream lace toilette with vari-coloured sweet peas in the hat and the real flowers twisted gracefully round the handle of a cream lace parasol attracted a good deal of attention.

"THE GREAT MARCEL."

There have been compensations for those of us who are compelled still to remain in London, for have we not been banquetting M. Marcel, that benefactor of the fair sex who first discovered how to impart a beautiful natural wave to the hair of woman? For twenty-three years the Marcel wave has been the rage of two continents. It has made millions of plain women fair too look upon and it has brought fortunes to dozens of hairdressers.

But M. Marcel himself the creator of the world famous wave has been a man of mystery. No living hairdresser until midnight on Tuesday at the Holborn Restaurant had ever been privileged to see him at work with the waving irons and the thousands of hairdressers who have been trying to reproduce the Marcel wave on the heads of their clients have been working in the dark for nearly a quarter of a century.

Ten years ago when the leaders of Parisian fashion were bidding against each other for the privilege of having their hair waved by the great Marcel. One thousand francs (£40) was no exceptional fee for a single operation. M. Marcel retired with a great fortune to his castle in Normandy.

SECRET OF THE WAVE-REVEALED.

English hairdressers this week arranged a banquet and fete in his honour and so pleased was M. Marcel at this homage to his art that he decided to break the silence of years and give a demonstration with the irons.

Hairdressers from all over the Kingdom and many women as well gathered at midnight on Tuesday in the Holborn Restaurant to learn this precious secret of the toilette.

They saw a dapper little gentleman with a pointed grey beard, dark hair flecked with grey and the pleasantest smile in the world. He wore immaculate evening dress and his manner was modest and retiring in the extreme. From his breast pocket he drew a pair of curling irons which he lovingly handled. "You see they are quite simple irons, my own invention" he said, handing them to me for inspection. "One prong is round and solid, the other is grooved to receive it. You notice the ends; they are sharp so that they may easily slip through the thickest hair but there is a little contrivance at the end which prevents them from breaking the hair."

The irons were placed on a little spirit lamp to heat and the "Master" began to prepare his daughter's hair by simply parting it in the middle and combing it gently on either side using a little brilliantine in the process. Taking a heavy strand of the hair in his fingers Marcel slipped the irons through the hair locking the tress securely in them. Then a quick turn of the irons to the right of the operator and a wait of perhaps five minutes. A dexterous turn of the wrist to the left, and another wait, and behold, the Marcel wave accomplished!

From three to six weeks is its average life and with each combing its beauty increases, but no woman must think she can wave her own hair, says the great Marcel. No! she must go to a hair-dresser who was studied his art.

HOLIDAY LUGGAGE.

More and more attention is being given to the holiday outfit. The old idea that anything particularly half worn gowns that had lost their first freshness, would do for the holidays has gone and the number of dressmakers, milliners and outfitters who specialise in holiday clothes is increasing. Elegant simplicity is the keynote of the holiday creation. More especially is this noticeable in the millinery. The enormous hats are still the order of the day, but with a difference. Made of the finest of crinoline, of net lace or muslin, they have lost half of their aggressiveness. The mass of plumage is no longer seen—sea breezes and country air would play havoc with the feathers—tulle, net and flowers are the favourite trimmings.

A dainty little novelty for the holiday toilette is the parasol. It is intended for night instead of day. The moon-shade as it is quaintly called will be carried by women who stroll out into the gardens after dinner. A hat would spoil an elaborate evening coiffure, and the moonshade which is made of chiffon to match the toilette gives just the protection needed. In England it will be seen chiefly in country houses, but at the continental resorts it will make its appearance on the plage, and in the casino grounds. Much attention is also lavished on the luggage of the modern women. A little while ago the dressing bag was the only receptacle which made any attempt at being artistic. A rather costly fad of the moment is to have luggage en suite, dressing bag, suit cases, portmanteaux travelling trunks, hat boxes, motoring bag and purse bag en suite. A rich shade of royal blue is fashionable and so is a dark green. Ladies' suit cases by the way are becoming immensely popular, women having discovered that the suit case, originally intended for masculine use only was far and away the best receptacle for packing shirts and blouses that must not be crushed.

SOCKS FOR WOMEN.

August and September is the time above all others when startling sartorial novelties are tested. Modistes, models and even popular actresses suddenly make their appearance at a fashionable sea-side resort wearing some new extraordinary garment with which an enterprising firm hope to tempt women in the ensuing season. If it happens to catch on, well and good, if not, it is promptly forgotten and some fresh sensation devised.

Socks for women are to be one of the novelties introduced in the course of the next week or two. They are made of silk and reach about half way to the knee. The fronts are elaborately embroidered and embellished with lace open-work.

Of course the socks are intended for indoor wear chiefly. They are worn with tea gowns for instance and the shoes should be of suede which repeats the exact tone of the socks.

THE EMPIRE FRILL.

One of the smartest little additions to the toilette that women have alighted on for a long time past is the Empire frill. These quaint little Toby frills of the finest cambric, lace or net and closely pleated, give an indescribable finish to the simplest toilette.

The vogue of the Empire frill is extraordinary. Last season two or three women with a reputation for good dressing were noticed wearing a quaint little frill of box pleated lawn, which edged their collar band. The Frenchwomen who came over to the Exhibition this season wore the same little frills and now it is the exception to meet a woman who has not pinned her faith to the Empire frill. The curious thing about the new fashion is that everyone is wearing the little frills. As a rule when the shop girl, and the typist take up a new fashion Society has already dropped it. But it is not so with the fashion of the frill, only the material differs. The smart Society lady wears a box pleated length of filmy Valenciennes which costs her several shillings in the collar of her Directoire gown and the City typist sews a strip of pleated white cambric for which she pays something under a penny into her gown of linen or zephyr.

MR. TILAK IN JAIL

A Bombay correspondent, telegraphing to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," under date the 16th instant, says:—I am in a position to state that Mr. Tilak is showing considerable fortitude and meeting his fate bravely in the Sabarwati prison. He was visited by the Collector and the Police Superintendent in Jail, and both bowed to him courteously while parting. Captain Price, Medical Officer of the Jail, on being informed that Mr. Tilak was suffering from diabetes and scurvy, examined him and directed that he be given special and not ordinary Jail diet. Mr. Tilak gets wheat bread, rice, dal, milk and vegetables. Mr. Khaparde visited him in jail last week with the permission of the authorities and obtained his signature on the appeal papers. Mr. Khaparde left for England to arrange about the appeal to the Privy Council by yesterday's mail steamer. The stories of the prisoner's shedding tears as they saw Mr. Tilak putting on jail clothes, Mr. Tilak refusing to take food and his being fed on "bajri" bread are mere concoctions. Mr. Tilak enjoys good health, is well cared for and looked after by the jail authorities who behave courteously as far as jail regulations permit.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 18th, was 647, giving a death-rate of 32·01 per annum per thousand as against 35·04 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·88 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 64 died from fevers; 40, plague; 5, small-pox; 4, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 34, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 128, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 42, dysentery; 45, still-born; 98, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 12; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 311; Hindu low caste, 69; Musalman, 121; Parsee, 24; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 36; Eurasian, 1; European, 2. The total number of births was 380 as against 349, the corresponding period of last year, and 356 the average over the past five years.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

RESCUE IMPOSSIBLE.

Countryside Wrapped in Smoke.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION EXPLAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The most heart-rending feature of the Maypole Colliery disaster at Wigan is the helplessness of the rescuers.

For hours volumes of yellow smoke have issued from the mine and cloaked the whole district. The search parties are constantly driven back by the gases.

The explosion is believed to be due to afterdamp.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Rescue operations were continued at the Maypole Colliery till early this morning, when they were suspended owing to a recrudescence of flames.

An exciting scene was witnessed at the pit's mouth. Volumes of smoke belched out of the shaft, and the assembled officials, miners and pressmen fled madly in panic in all directions.

THE TURKISH REFORMS.

Agitation in Egypt.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pacha, yesterday visited the Khedive, who to-day called on the British Ambassador.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Advices from Cairo state that a Young Egyptian movement has arisen in Egypt.

Several Arabic papers are urging the Sultan to advise the Khedive to grant a constitution.

LATER.

Austria has given a favourable reply to the recent Russian Note urging that any action with regard to Macedonian reform should be deferred in view of events in Turkey.

The reply adds that Austria can only rejoice if the new regime secures to all Turkish subjects equal rights.

The correspondent of the Paris "Temps" at Salonika telegraphs that Niazi Bay, one of the Reform leaders, in the course of an interview said that the movement originated in discontent engendered by the interference of the Powers with Turkey. That was the reason why the Army had been so rapidly won over.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Reduction in Wages notified.

SHORT-TIME RECOMMENDED.

150,000 OPERATIVES AFFECTED.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The Lancashire cotton spinners have given notice of a five per cent. reduction in wages.

Should the operatives not accept the reduction there will be a lockout affecting thirty-six million spindles.

LATER.

The reduction of wages in the cotton industry will affect considerably over 150,000 operatives.

The Emergency Committee of the Masters Federation has also recommended a further fortnight's short-time in September.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Queen Wilhelmina's Desires Peace.

NAVAL YARDS BUSY.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

It is maintained at the Hague that arbitration on the Venezuelan dispute is excluded, the national honour being involved.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Queen Wilhelmina is averse to war and everything will be done to settle the dispute with Venezuela pacifically.

Nevertheless the Dutch Naval Yards are working day and night.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Hampshire has beaten Gloucestershire by nine wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Notts by an innings and 93 runs.

The match between Yorkshire and Worcestershire was abandoned.

Essex beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 70 runs.

Lancashire beat Leicestershire by ten wickets.

The match between Sussex and Warwickshire was drawn.

LONDON, AUGURT 20.

The match between Yorkshire and Worcester at Sheffield was abandoned owing to clouds of smoke darkening the ground.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Arrival at Sydney.

INTERCHANGE OF CIVILITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

A telegram from Sydney states that the American fleet arrived there this morning. It is estimated that three hundred thousand people assembled to welcome it.

Lord Northcote and Admiral Sperry exchanged wireless telegrams couched in the most cordial terms.

Mr. Deakin also sent wireless message hoping that the visit would tend to the indissoluble union of the English-speaking race.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

The Authorities Interviewed.

REGISTRATION BILL WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

A Pretoria telegram states that the Asiatic leaders have interviewed General Botha and Mr. Smuts, but no decision was come to.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

A telegram from Pretoria states that following yesterday's meeting between the Asiatic leaders and Messrs. Botha and Smuts, the Voluntary Registration Validation Bill has been withdrawn and the Registration question has been referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

PLAGUE AT PORT FLORENCE.

Trade Dislocated.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Reuter wires from Mombassa that plague has broken out at Port Florence. The Uganda Railway has consequently been obliged to discontinue booking freight to the Lake ports owing to lack of labour.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

The Manicktolla Case.

MR. NORTON'S APOLOGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

At the conclusion of the Manicktolla conspiracy case, yesterday, at Alipore, Mr. Norton denied that he had made remarks in open Court, in the nature of severe strictures on the Junior Bengal Bar, and apologised that, in the heat of the moment, he had permitted himself to address Mr. Chatterjee in language which betrayed irritation.

Trial of Arabindo Ghose.

POLICE COMMISSIONER AND "EMPIRE" REPORTER.

Yesterday, at the Alipore Police Court, Arabindo Ghose when questioned as to his interview with the "Empire" reporter, denied it.

The Court Inspector then gave orders that no one was to be allowed to come through that portion of the Court where the accused are located, and that reporters must, in future, come round the other way. Sergeants on duty were told to see to this.

A short while after, Mr. F. L. Halliday Commissioner of Police, arrived and inspected the Court. He ascended the reporters' platform, and raised quite a storm, because of the violation and breach of etiquette, of which the "Empire" was apparently guilty. He denounced the excess to which the "Empire" reporter had carried the liberty afforded to reporters.

Alipore Bomb Case.

COLLECTORATE CLERK DISMISSED.

A Khulna telegram to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that Sirish Chandra Ghose, a clerk in the Khulna Collectorate, has been dismissed for prevaricating in his evidence in the Alipore bomb case.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

Captain Keogh, 32nd Lancers, is selected for appointment as Commandant, 53rd Camel Corps.

Brigadier-General Atkinson, Commanding Bangalore Cavalry Brigade, proceeds on 45 days' privilege leave, from 1st September. Colonel Brown Synge Hutchinson, 4th Hussars, commands during his absence.

Brigadier-General Kelly, Commanding Ahmednagar Brigade, is granted 60 days' privilege leave. Colonel Coulfield, 110th Light Infantry, commands during his abscence.

Brigadier-General Peyton, Commanding Meerut Cavalry Brigade, is granted 42 days' privilege leave. Colonel Pirie, 8th Lancers, commands the Brigade during his absence.

Colonel Downes, D. S. O., and Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard, Indian Army, have been permitted to retire, with effect from the 11th September and 4th August 1908, respectively.

Major East, Royal Garrison Artillery, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Jullunder Brigade, is posted to the Mountain Battery, Abbottabad.

THE question of the removal of the summer head-quarters of the Punjab Government from Simla has, the "Pioneer" understands, been finally dropped.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS,

Assessors' Verdict.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 20.

In the trial of the first batch of the Tinnevelly riots case, the Sessions Judge, Mr. C. G. Spencer, in summing up the case to the assessors, dealt with the evidence on the side of the prosecution against each accused. In doing so, the Judge made the observation that the form of oath taken by the teachers of the Church Missionary Society's College, that is Christians, was more binding and had more sanctity than the ordinary declaration taken by the other witnesses, evidently meaning thereby, the Tinnevelly correspondent alleges, the Hindu teachers of the Hindu College. Mr. Richmond, the Public Prosecutor, had suggested to the Court the necessity of taking action against the latter, under Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code.

The assessors were called upon to give their opinion. They found accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, that is Gurunatha Iyer, Longanatha Iyer, Sankaranarayana Pillai, Ramalingam Pillai, Kanakasubhapati and six others, "not guilty," the 4th accused, Sankaranarayana Aiyer and two others were found "guilty" by one assessor and "not guilty" by the other; the remaining 18 accused persons were found "guilty" by both assessors.

The Judge reserved judgment till the 27th instant and remanded the accused.

The case against the second batch was taken up yesterday.

NEPAL PRIME MINISTER.

Arrival at Tuticorin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDTNGE.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 20.

The Prime Minister of Nepal landed at Tuticorin, yesterday, on his return from England, and was received at the jetty by the District Magistrate, Mr. Wynch, the Collector, and the principal residents.

He proceeded to Rameswaram, whence he goes to Negapatam, where he will resume his voyage.

INDIAN COALFIELDS.

Purchase by Railways.

LORD MORLEY'S OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Indian Mining Association addressed a protest to the Secretary of State against the acquisition, by the Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian Railway Companies, of coal-bearing lands in Bokhars Ramgarh Coalfield.

A reply from the India Office reached Calcutta about a fortnight ago, promising that the objection would be carefully considered when the proposals on the subject were received from the Government of India; but adding that Lord Morley is unable to accept, as a matter of principle, the contention that a railway company should be precluded, on the ground of interfernce with private enterprise, from acquiring collieries and raising coal for its own consumption.

PRINCE FATEHSINGRAO.

Reported Seriously Ill.

MEETING OF SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, AUGUST 20.

The news of the serious illness of Prince Fatehsingrao, heir-apparent to the "gadi" of Baroda, has caused a widespread feeling of sorrow, and this evening the whole population of Navsari assembled in a solemn meeting in the Laxman Hall. The meeting was presided over by Khan Bahadur Yoosafalli, the Suba, and resolutions were unanimously passed expressing sympathy, through the President, to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and to offer prayers in the respective temples of the several communities for the speedy recovery of the young Prince.

The large gathering then broke up and several sections of Parsees, Hindoos and Mahomedans went on foot in solemn procession to their temples, where prayers were offered.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

Arrival at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and Lady White and His Honour's suit arrived in Rangoon yesterday evening per R. I. M. S. "Sladen." The customary salute was fired from the Pagoda Ramparts.

THE RECENT DACOITY.

Two More Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

The Rangoon Police have made two more arrests in connection with the dacoity committed on Sunday evening, and have a large amount of valuable jewellery which has not been identified and is believed to form part of the stolen property.

A BAND of mixed tribesmen, reported to be on the Khast border of the Kurran Valley, is of small dimensions and the Kurran Militia should be more than equal to checking any raids by this gang.

SWADESHI AGITATION.

Meeting in a Timber Yard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

The prohibited Swadeshi meeting was, after all, held at Jorabagan last evening, in a timber yard, and, following the new Extremist tactics, an obscure Mahomedan, one Abul Kasem, presided, who said that they had no desire to drive away the British Government, but of this much the speaker was certain, that if Englishmen were deprived of their trade, they would think it worth their while to rule India in a benevolent spirit.

He was followed by Mr. Abul Hossain, who said that it was seditious to say that they were dying of starvation. He compared foreign trade to a dog and indigenous industries to a cat. Being brought to bay, the speaker continued, the cat had at least struck the dog with its paw, and made it move back, and he hoped that a few more strokes of the cat's paw would drive away foreign trade altogether. The Swadeshi vow had changed the lucky day of the European merchants into a lucky day for the Indians. He rejoiced at the difficulties of the Manchester trade, which would be still more depressed few years hence. In conclusion, Mr. Abu Hossain appealed for funds, for the people are said to be starving in the Hooghly District, but the response was very poor.

Meeting at Nagpur.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

The following appears to-day in the "Bande Mataram":—

Nagpur, August 19th. This evening a grand meeting of over 4,000 was held at the Venkatesh Maidan.

Dr. Gadre presided: 150 of the police, with spears, and mounted sowars surrounded the meeting, which, still as a stone audience, was orderly.

Tilak's photograph was garlanded amidst clapping. Resolutions protesting against the inhuman sentence, and demanding his immediate release were passed.

Boycott, with increased vigour, was reaffirmed, and the people were exhorted to stick to Swadeshi.

A message of sympathy to Tilak's family was also passed.

Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Alekar, Gadgil, Dafwar and Vaidya addressed the meeting.

BREWERIES SYNDICATE.

Opening of a Model Brewery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

Messrs. McLeod and Co.'s new venture as Managing Agents of the British Beer Breweries (India) Syndicate, Ltd., was successfully inaugurated yesterday afternoon, when a model brewery, which they have erected in commodious premises at 33 Gobra Road, Entally, was formally opened.

Mr. Norman McLeod and Mr. E.W. Bomrey, on behalf of Messrs. McLeod and Co., received a number of guests, and assisted by Dr. Johnson, the inventor of the brewing system, conducted them over the elaborate and thoroughly up-to-date plant which has been installed.

The various processes of fermentation, refrigeration, filtration, bottling, corking and cask-filling were all seen in full working order and proved extremely interesting to the assembled guests.

THE BIRKMYRE CASE.

Appeal by the Bank of Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

An appeal has been filed by the Bank of Bengal in their case against Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers.

It will be remembered that this case was heard by Mr. Justice Chitty, the suit being for the recovery of Rs. 1,27,000, on 23 bills of exchange, in connection with the Naraingunge jute fire and the Savage case. The original hearing lasted 31 days, and the suit was dismissed with costs.

N. W. RAILWAY.

Communications Restored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 20.

Breaches on the line between Karachi and Kotri having been sufficiently repaired, all passenger trains will from to-morrow run to the advertised time, according to the printed time table, instead of the present timings, which were introduced on 4th instant, owing to speed restrictions and no night running at different diversions.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

Probable early commencement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

As regards the Hydro-Electric Scheme for Simla, which the Improvement Committee put in the forefront of their recommendations last year, steps are now being taken to secure its being put in hand. Various details have, however, to be gone into before final sanction can be given.

THE autumn tours of the various high officials are being arranged as usual, it being unlikely that any special official functions will take place in connection with the Jubilee of the Queen's Proclamation in November.

PLAGUE IN RANGOON.

A Hopeful Forecast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

The report of Captain R. Kelsall, I.M.S., Health Officer, Rangoon Municipality, on plague in Rangoon during July 1908 is a hopeful forecast. The total number of plague cases reported during the month was 12, an increase of 10 compared with the previous month. The daily average for the month was 5·87. Of the total of 146, 80·21 per cent. were found dead. The total deaths amounted to 174, against 182 in the previous month, and the percentage of mortality during the month was 95·60. In his remarks Captain Kelsall says:—

It was stated in the June report that an increase in plague was expected in July. The increase was, however, much less than has been the case in previous years, the figures for July exceeding those for June by 10 only.

Judging from the experience of plague in Rangoon since 1905 it may be stated that the plague season for this year is over. There will probably be a much less incidence in August than there was in July, and the figures should remain very low until February.

It is therefore a convenient time to examine our position and note what progress has been made. It is a mistake to compare our figures at any one time with those of India as the Indian plague season is different from ours. The only satisfactory method of estimating our retrogression is by comparison with previous years. In 1905 up to the end of July there were 2,243 cases, in 1906 2,272 cases and 1907 1838, cases. This year there have only been for the same period 915 cases. It should be stated that the returns for the earlier part of 1905 at the commencement of the epidemic are known to have been very incorrect, and the total for 1905 should be much larger than the figure given. The returns therefore show a progressive and satisfactory diminution in the number of plague cases since 1905.

The most noticeable diminutions are shown in Botataung and Loogodoung. The cases in Botataung in 1907 were 114, while in 1908 they were 25, and in Poozoondoung in 1907 they were 566 and in 1908, 203. During the past year very special efforts have been made to diminish the number of rats in these areas and the efforts made seem to have borne very good results. In addition to the ordinary trapping and killing operations which are carried on all over the town, gangs of coolies have been employed under inspectors on special rat extermination duty. Their method of procedure is as follows. The gang is posted to a special 'busti' and gradually worked through each house in the 'busti,' clearing out and removing all furniture from the corners of rooms, taking away all rubbish, clearing the areas underneath houses, and digging up holes if any are found. The rats are caught by hand or killed by sticks as they try to escape from their shelters. The stock of firehood found in houses generally yields many rats. When a 'busti' has been thoroughly worked through in this manner there are very few rats left in it, but of course the operation has to be repeated every few months.

It is surprising how complaisant the people are. They practically never object to their houses being thoroughly examined in this way. Inspectors who can speak Burmese, Tamil and Hindustani are usually employed on these operations. By this method the whole of the Poozoondoung area and Botataung have been worked through several times. In Poozoondoung also, since 13th May 1908, 5,059 rats have been caught by this method. Similar ratting operations are in progress in Dalla Kanaung to Kemmendine and in the cooly barracks in the centre of the town. In my opinion this method of attacking rats is far more effective than the ordinary rapping and baiting metods. Unfortunately it is difficult to put it in operation in the town proper, where there are large godowns and shops crammed with articles of food. It is a method which holds out great hopes of success in 'busties,' and it is hoped that by extending this method plague returns may steadily diminish year by year. During the plague season which is just ending there has not been any serious epidemic. The cases have only on five occasions risen to more than ten a day.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Epidemic on the Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUTT 20.

As the rainy season progresses and people are driven to sleep in their houses more and more by the bad weather, the usual increase is taking place in plague mortality; but the number of deaths is still remarkably low. The total for all India last week was 8,215, of which Bombay Presidency had 376, Mysore State 162, Madras Presidency 102, Burma 81, Central Provinces 33, Hyderabad State 51, and Bengal 14.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Departure for England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

Last evening, Bepin Chandra Pal boarded the "Goculda" on his way to England.

IT is likely that not one but two Pioneer battalions may be employed on road-making in Simla next summer. In this way, while improvement schemes are being carried out, there will be no disturbance of the local labour market, which is never too flush of hands.

MR. P. H. TILLARD, Assistant Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed Assistant to the Consulting Architect to the Government of India, vice Farr, who vacates at the end of October.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Proposed Series of Lectures.

GREATER SCHEME FORESHADOWED.

The following has been issued as a Press Note on 26th March last the following letter was addressed by Government to the several Mercantile Bodies in this Presidency:—

"I am directed to invite your attention to the correspondence to the Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency regarding the proposed scheme for the award of scholarships for higher commercial education at English Universities. It has been suggested that the curriculum should include the following among other subjects—

Commercial geography of the world in general and of India and the Indian seas in particular.

Currency and banking.

Organization of factories and control of labour.

Exploitation of markets.

Theory of railway rates, and connected branches of railway economies.

General theory of the application of power.

Commercial law and usages.

"Under the first head there should be a close study of the production and trade statistics of the country; the exports should be traced to their destination, and the working up of what is at present exported raw would be examined in detail. Then the accepted methods of working factories and the considerations affecting the use of power should come in for discussion: the creation of a market, the laws that govern freights, and so on should be familiarly known; and generally the student should be familiarised with the working of an industry on a large scale.

"It will be apparent that such a course of training could not be obtained in its entirety in the commercial sections of the modern English Universities, as too much time would be devoted to subjects of little importance to India, and too little time to what is most important here. The English courses would teach much about Europe and America and little about India, while they could do little or nothing to help Indian students in the matter of controlling labour in a country where the accepted western methods have been proved to lead to failure and the science of market exploitation for India has yet to be written. The last consideration seems to be of special importance. The theory of advertisement as affecting western peoples has been worked out in much detail and applied with the most remarkable results in practice; but the methods that succeed in the West leave Indian consumers almost untouched.

AN ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

"Having regard to the considerations set forth above, it seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the most satisfactory school of Commerce would be one established in India itself, because the course of study and instruction would be adapted to the needs of the country, and that no place in India is so well suited for the experiment as Bombay. It has also been represented that commercial training must be given on a fairly large scale if any appreciable effect is to be produced on the business of the country as a whole. A school of Commerce in Bombay would, therefore, be much more useful than a system of scholarships tenable in England, both as affording a better scheme of training and as providing for a larger number of students.

"It has been proposed that as an experimental measure a Lecturer in the subject might be brought out from England next winter and that he should be left free to organize the course of training. He would then have to get in touch with the commercial communities in this Presidency, stimulate the demand for education, and then set to work to meet it. If the people engaged in commerce and industry could be induced to take an interest in the proposed experiment, it might eventually lead to the establishment of a Chair of Commerce in one of the Government Colleges. These are the lines on which, as it is proposed, a system of training in higher commercial subjects might be developed in this Presidency. The Governor in Council trusts that he may look for the co-operation of the mercantile community in working out this scheme. With these remarks I am to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of your Chamber Association on the subject generally and whether the proposed experiment of bringing out a Lecturer meets with approval."

The proposal made in this letter to organise a course of training in higher commercial subjects in Bombay having met with general approval, His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided, as a preliminary measure, to invite Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economies and Political Science to deliver at least ten lectures in Bombay during the approaching cold weather season. It is estimated that a sum of £450 will be required to pay Professor Smith's expenses and to remunerate him adequately for the work. Government are prepared to bear part of the cost provided that the rest is met by contributions from important Commercial Associations in this Presidency. Admission to the lectures will be free but by ticket in order to insure that suitable candidates, i. e., heads of firms, assistants or employes are admitted. The Association co-operating in financing the scheme will be allowed a certain number of tickets. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that in event of the proposed lectures being appreciated, there will be a demand for a repetition of the course; and this might eventually lead to the establishment of a Chair of Commerce at the University.

BARISAL CONFERENCE.

Resolutions adopted.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST, 20.

At the Barisal District Conference, yesterday, the following among other resolutions were adopted:—

1. To renew the Swadeshi vow.

2. Arbitration to be adopted for the making up of all differences, by the appointment of umpires, without going to law courts.

The president called upon Taraprossonna Bose, of Narottampur, the husband of Sorojini Bose (who gave up her gold bangle, and vowed not to wear it till the Bande Mataram Circular was withdrawn), to accept a present of gold bangles for his wife.

3. The establishing of Dharmagolas.

4. National Education.

5. Sympathy for Leakut Hossein, Bhupendra Nath Datta, Durga Mohan Sen, Brahma Bandhab Upadhyay, Chidambaram Pillay and Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

6. It condemned the imposition of punitive police in Jhatakati, Wazirpur, Bowfall and other places, without sufficient reason.

MR. J. S. BROWNE, lately Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, retires at the conclusion of his leave this autumn.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B. A., LL B., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st August.

Major J. K. Condon, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, has been granted privilege leave for twenty-four days from the 13th August to 5th September.

Messrs. F.G. Collett and H.O. Moore are confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police on Rs. 300 per mensem, subject to the condition that they shall not supersede the Assistant Superintendents of Police who joined in 1907, and who are at present above them, until the latter fail to pass the prescribed tests and examinations within the period laid down in Rule XIX of the Rules.

Mr. G.S. Hardy, I.C. S., Assistand Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. R. P. Lambert to be District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan to be District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. D. Healy to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for three months in continuation of privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, in combination with special leave for such period as will bring the total period of absence up to six months.

Lieutenant A. G. Coullie, M. B., I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M. D., I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Lieutenant C. E. Durnford, 1st Battalion B. B & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted thirteen months' leave of absence out of India with effect from 26th September.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Philip Walter Jupe to be Lieutenant vice Sawyer, promoted. Dated 1st April. Norman Squire to be Lieutenant vice Robertson, resigned. Dated 14th April.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Ernest Podley Chestney to be Second-Lieutenant vice Wilson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 19th April.

Major J. B. Jameson, M.B., I.M.S., on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Corkery, I.M.S., to act Civil Surgeon, Satara, Vice Lieutenant A. G. Coullie M.B., I.M.S., and during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M.B., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., on relief, to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

Dr. J. W. O. Van Millingen to be Medical Officer in charge of the Observation Camp for pilgrims at Perim and Health Officer of the Port of Perim in respect of pilgrim ships which touch at that Port.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, B. A. I., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Indus Left Bank Division to the Indus River Commission.

On return from leave Mr. A. B. deSouza, L.C.E. Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

SOUTHERN COMMAND.

Ootacamund Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

It is now settled that the head-quarters of the Southern Command will be at Ootacamund instead of Poona, beginning with next October when General Barrow comes out to relieve General Hunter.

The arrangement will then be a permanent one, the General Officer Commanding and his Staff making Ootacamund their home when not on tour, as they will be throughout a considerable portion of the year.

This reduces the number of moves each season, and is considered, upon the whole, to afford a maximum of convenience.

SOUTH INDIA PLANTERS.

Office-bearers Elected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 20.

The Planters' meeting closed at 2 o'clock. The following office-bearers have been elected for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Mr. J. G. Hamilton; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. A. Richardson; Secretary, Mr. Ormerod.

A CHINESE SWIMMER.

A Promising Lad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

In Singapore there is at present a Chinese champion. This is Master Chia Cheng Keng, a long-distance swimmer, and more will probably be heard of him as he gets older and stronger. Some months ago he created a sensation in the Straits Chinese circles here by swimming from the Chinese Volunteer Club, near Raffles' Hotel, to Mafeking House at Tanjong Katong, a distance of about three miles.

Last Sunday morning he attempted to repeat his daring performance, but the elements were against him.

HEAVY RAIN IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

Consistently heavy rain has been falling this month in Rangoon.

THE GHAZIABAD ACCIDENT.

Case against Monk.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 20.

The Ghaziabad case against Monk opened on the 17th August, when Mr. Jacobson, District Traffic Superintendent, O. and R. Railway, was the first witness called. He stated: I was a member of the joint enquiry on the 8th and 9th May. This (exhibit 6) is a copy of the official finding. I don't know how much was recorded on each day. Putting aside false contact, I am satisfied that it is impossible to get two tablets simultaneously from the two machines. On my first visit to Mariput on the 7th I did not count the tablets there. I am not sure that I went on the 7th; I went on the 9th for the second time with regard to a possible artificial contact. I compared the Ghaziabad and Mariput train signal registers and they agreed. I assured the assistant station-master that he would not be punished if his books were inaccurate. The Ghaziabad instrument was sealed though you could easily have got a tablet out of it. Exhibit 7 is the file that shows that 192 down was sent off by Monk on the 30th of January.

Mr. Lewin, appearing for Mr. Monk, objected to this statement going down.

The Magistrate considered it quite relevant, but the objection was noted.

The witness continued: The Dasna man was punished; he was not Sunder Lal.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Lewin, witness said: I made no list of the documents which were handed in at the joint enquiry. The two train signal registers were the only documents I had. I took down Monk's statement myself. I think it was on the 7th. The evidence was not typed at Ghaziabad, but at my office in Lucknow on the Monday following, which was, I think, the 11th.

On being re-examined, witness said: I certainly saw the telegrams referring to the accident, but I thought Mr. Lewin referred to books when he said documents.

Mr. Baylis was next called. He said: I was at the scene of the accident on the 6th. Sharpe, the driver of 25 up, suggested looking for the tablet of 23 up. I was standing by the engine at the time with Plunkett and Sharpe. We could not get nearer than 20 feet of the engine. Somebody told a native driver to go up on the top of a tender and dig out the tablet with a fire-iron. I did not see the man mounting the tender, as I moved about, leaving Sharpe and Plunkett there. Somebody told me that the tablet had been found, and I returned and found Plunkett with the tablet in his hand. I asked him to give it to me, but he said it was too hot, so he poured some water on it and then gave it to me. I handed it on to Mr. Inglis, the District Locomotive Superintendent. The tablet No. 7 shown to me is the one; it was found about a quarter of an hour after our arrival, which was about 2 o'clock.

On being cross-examined, witness stated: I did not go to the scene of the accident with the intention of looking for the tablet. As far as I know, no one else tried to get the tablet. Plunkett took a step or two forward, but had to retire as the heat was too great. Plunkett and Sharpe were actually standing by the engine when I arrived. I do not remember who, either Sharpe or Plunkett. I cannot remember whether he spoke in English or Urdu. Plunkett had moved off to the wire fence with the tablet in his hand by the time I arrived. A coolie poured water on it to cool it. I was shown nothing else, but was told about a water-bottle. I do not remember whether any keys were found. There was a surai on the top of the tool-box (which had some coal on it), and it was this that first drew our attention to the spot. We all remarked how peculiar it was for the surai to be there. The coal on the tool-box was about one foot deep and the surai was on the top of the coal. That was the only time I saw the surai.

On being re-examined, witness said: On my previous trip my train may have been only ten minutes late. When I said my train was only ten minutes late in Sunder Lal's case I am not sure whether that statement was correct or not. I asked as to the whereabouts of 26 down, as I wanted to know whether she was late ot waiting at Ghaziabad for me. Jawahirlal was on the platform in the verandah, which was about 13 ft. away from my train; it may have been 20 ft. or 14 ft. I have not measured it, and I am talking at random. I was locking the intermediate carriage, as a passenger was travelling without a ticket. The second guard always gives the tablet to the driver. He showed me the tablet on the 6th and also told me he had got it. Renton called out to me at the scene of the accident and said "Come and see Blanchett." He was standing near Blanchett, below the engine. He could have spoken to him. Renton went away and sent Blanchett some water from his brake. The ice man brought it. I had got on the top of the engine when he asked for water. I saw no surai there at the time; the only surai I saw was the one Renton sent. I left the surai on a heap of coal on the engine. I saw a tool-box on the tender. I do not know what the drivers call the tool-box. With Scott's aid I laid Blanchett on the tender. When he asked for a drink a second time he gave him a whiskey and soda. I know what the foot-plate is. I think there was some coal there; may have been 4 inches or only 2 inches. I was too busy taking Gibbs out to notice if there was coal anywhere else. I asked Blanchett where his tablet was, so that I could take it into custody, as I was the only man living. I was bent on getting the tablet to prove the innocence of myself, my driver and my company. I went to find it in case of any inquiry which might be held. I had a glance round the engine for it. I looked in Blanchett's pockets and found nothing. I did not look in his trousers' pockets. I do not think I made a second attempt to look for the tablet. Renton did not come to the engine again. He passed me and said he was going to send a written message.

A PRESS communique issued yesterday says a raid is reported in the neighbourhood of Abazai, in which the houses of four Hindus were looted.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Vs. Poona.

WIN FOR BOMBAY.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

THE great struggle between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana ended yesterday in a victory for the home team. The end was exciting to a degree till the winning stroke was made; nobody could with confidence predict the end. The contending elevens had, during the course of the match, passed through so many vicissitudes that to predict a win for any of them was difficult. When the visitors, who had overnight made 126 for the loss of five wickets, resumed their innings yesterday morning, a draw seemed almost certain. The home team was still to bat. It was thought impossible that both the teams could have two complete innings in a day, and as the game could not be decided on the results of the first innings, it being a two days' match, a draw was, as stated above, looked upon as certain. But the possibility of some decisive result suddenly cropped up, when in their second venture the visitors lost five wickets for only 38 runs, the probability resting on the assumption that the visitors might be disposed of for something under 70 runs in an hour, and the home team might knock up the required number of runs within an hour and a quarter at their disposal. Fine stand made by Major Arnold and Mr. Watts for the sixth wicket removed such a possibility, and a draw was thenceforth considered beyond question. But the glorious uncertainty of cricket was never more fully illustrated than on this occasion. The Poona "tail" suddently collapsed and the visitors' second venture concluded with the poor total of 79, leaving the Bombay Gymkhana a fair chance of winning the match. They had only to make 72 runs to win the match, and although during the course of the innings matters assumed a dangerous aspect for the home team more than once, the final result was little in doubt, and they eventually won the match by 3 wickets and 3 runs.

The visitors, as mentioned above, had the previous night made 126 for the loss of 5 wickets. It was certainly a fair total to be made on a wicket which was difficult and which greatly assisted the bowlers. Their "tail," however, could add only 36 for the last few wickets, and one of their team being unable to play through indisposition, the visitors' innings closed for 162. Rutter, who made 82 in fine style, unfortunately missed reaching his century. He has unquestionably earned a place in all the Presidency teams this year.

The Bombay Gymkhana headed their opponents' total in the first innings by 8 runs. Matters looked decidedly gloomy for the home team when they lost three wickets for only 10 runs. Then, however, came a fine stand by Vines and West, and later on, another by West and Hearson. Commander Vines once more rendered yeomen's service to his side by stopping the rot that had been setting in and proved the great advantage of having a scientific hitter in the team. He should, on the fine form shown by him this year, certainly have a place in the Presidency Eleven in the Bombay matches. West played a fine and faultless game and richly deserved the tremendous ovation that he received on his return to the pavilion. The Bombay Gymkhana first innings eventually concluded with the total at 170.

The Poona Gymkhana in their second innings made a decidedly poor show. Except Major Arnold, who made 30 (not out), none of the visitors looked like staying in. Arnold made a gallant struggle to avert tha possibility of a defeat, but, single-handed, he could not accomplish his purpose. The second venture of the visitors, who were then short of two men, realised only 79.

The Bombay Gymkhana in their second innings went in with the resolve to force the game. As often happens, this resolve cost them some very good wickets in the beginning and more than once brought them face to face with the possibility of a defeat; but in the end, Coombs and Clarke hit up the required runs. The Gymkhana made 75 for the loss of 7 wickets

Messrs. Clarke and Milne for the Bombay Gymkhana, and Mr. Rush for the visitors, carried off the bowling honours. In Poona's first innings, Clarke secured ths good analysis of 6 wickets for 50 runs, while Rush got the brilliant analyses of 6 wickets for 54 runs in the first, and 5 wickets for 26 runs in the second innings of the visiting team.

The defeat of the Poona Gymkhana must be ascribed mainly, if not wholly, to the weakness in their attacking powers. Except Rush, they possessed no first-class trundler. The burden of this lay wholly on Rush, who, though at times a bit erratic, was often quite brilliant.

THE PLAY.

The Poona Gymkhana, which had made 126 runs for the loss of 5 wickets overnight, resumed their innings yesterday morning, Captain Rutter and Mr. G. Curtis facing the bowling of Messrs Milne and Clarke. Curtis got a single off the first delivery of Clarke, Rutter driving the same trundler for a triplet, and bringing up the thirteenth decade. Rutter here gave a hot chance in the slip, which was not accepted, the ball first touching the tips of Coombs' fingers and making for the southern boundary. 140 was then telegraphed which a little after, was followed by 150 amid cheering. The total stood at 154, when Captain Rutter, in attempting to hit a ball off Clarke to leg, sent it behind the wickets, where it was held by Milne, who had run there from his place in the slip. The retiring batsman had made 82 in fine style, and in partnership with Curtis had brought the total from 97 to 154. His contribution of 82 included eight 4's, and he was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion (154-6-82). Wilmot, who was the next man in, had to immediately return to the pavilion, being smartly caught in the slip by Milne off Clark (154-7-0). Stone next partnered Curtis, and beautifully drove Milne to the leg-boundary for four, but his career at the wicket was cut short a little later, as in jumping out to hit a ball off Clarke, he was smartly stumped by Sanderson (162-8-4). Sergeant Rush then went in, but soon returned to the pavilion without breaking his duck, being clean bowled by Clarke (162-9-0). The visitors were short of one man through the indisposition of one of their players, and their innings, therefore, concluded with the total at 162.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—1ST INNINGS.

After an interval of 10 minutes, the Bombay Gymkhana opened their innings, sending in Captain Turner and Lieutenant Townend to face the bowling of Brind and Rush. The innings opened disastrously for the home team, as Captain Turner, their best bat, after he had made only two runs, was caught in the slip by Brind off Rush (3-1-2). Another disaster immediately followed, Milne, the next man in, being caught in the slip by Airy off Rush (3-2-0). Commander Vines, the Bombay Gymkhana "skipper," then partnered Townend. Only seven runs had been added to the total, when Rush got past Townend's defence with an off-break (10-3-5). Matters looked decidedly gloomy for the Bombay Gymkhana at this stage, as they had lost three wickets for a meagre 10. West was the next man in. Vines then cut Brind to the boundary for a fourer, and in his next over again drove him twice in succession for quartettes, and brought up the second decade. He then skied a ball off Brind in the slips, which, being short, could hardly be called a chance. The chance was, of course, missed. 30 was telegraphed. Vines who seemed well-set, was then caught in the long slip by Rutter off Rush. He had, within a short time, contributed a useful 26 by vigorous batting (39-4-26). Hearson went in. Airy here relieved Brind at the northern end. With the total at 54, Major Arnold was put on to bowl in place of Airy. Some hard hitting followed and the telegraph board showed the sixth, seventh and eighth decades in pretty quick succession. Watts then relieved Rush at the Gymkhana end, and Brind was put on to bowl in place of Arnold at the Police Court end. These changes, however, had little effect on the batsmen, who carried the total to 93, when play was adjourned for tiffin.

Messrs. West and Hearson, the not-outs of the morning, faced the bowling of Watts and Rush. West drove Watts for one, Hearson responding with a fourer off the same trundler. West then cut Rush for two, and telegraphed the first century amid cheering. But in the next over of Watts, Hearson, who had been playing a free game, skied a ball on to mid-on, which was held by the substitute, and the batsman had to return to the pavilion with 21 to his credit (100-5-21). Sanderson, who was the seventh man in, sent Rush to the northern boundary, but, a little after, he was out to a beautiful catch at the cover off Watts (109-6-4). Phillips was the eighth representative of the Bombay Gymkhana. West brought up the eleventh decade, and his own half century followed soon after. West, who had been playing a fine, faultless game, was then caught in the slip by substitute off Rush. His contribution of 53 included four 4's (132-7-53). Coombs was the ninth man in. By free cricket he quickly sent up the fourteenth and fifteenth decade. The match at this stage became intensely interesting. The total stood at 153 and the home team, which had 3 wickets in, had wanted only 10 runs to pass the visitors' total. Coombs was given run out (153-8-15). Wheeler went in, and got a single off Brind. Some more singles came in, and 160 was telegraphed. Only three runs more were now required to pass the Poona total. Wheeler got a single and then by hitting Rush for two, passed the Poona total, amid loud cheering. With the total at 168, Wheeler skied a ball off Brind on to longfield, which Alexander very beautifully held (168—9—11). Clarke, who was the last man in, was soon caught at the wicket by Stone off Rush (170—10—0). The Bombay Gymkhana innings thus concluded with the total at 170.

POONA—2ND INNINGS.

Poona went in to bat for a second time. Brind and Stone faced the bowling of Milne and Clarke. Milne with the very first ball of his over clean-bowled Brind (0—1—0). Airy went in, and scored a single off Milne. In the first over of Clarke, Airy twice drove him to the boundary for four. Both the batsmen forcing the game, 20 was soon up. With the total at 24, Clarke bowled Stone (24-2-10). Arnold was the next man to go in. The total had been added to by only six, when Milne very beautifully yorked Airy's stumps with a delivery that was well nigh unplayable. Airy had hit up 18 in fine style (30-3-18). Wilmot went in, but was immediately after run out (30-4-0). Alexander then partnered Arnold, but he too was soon out, being l. b. w. to Milne (38-5-0). Watts was the seventh man in, and the fourth decade was up. The batsmen carried the total to 76, when Watts, who had been playing a steady game, was very smartly caught at mid-on by Hearson off Turner (76-6-12). The Poona "skipper," Captain Rutter, was the next man in, but he was soon out to a fine catch in the slip by Townend off Turner (76-7-0). Rush went in, but he, too, soon returned to the pavilion, being caught by Turner off Milne (79-8-0). Two of the visitors being absent, the Poona innings concluded for 79.

BOMBAY—2ND INNINGS.

The Bombay Gymkhana had one hour and twenty-five minutes left at their disposal, and they had to make 72 runs to win the match. Captain Turner and Lieutenant Townend opened the second innings. Townend cut the second ball off Rush for a triplet. Immediately after, Turner succumbed to a fine ball off Rush (3-1-0). Hearson was the next man in. The total had been added by three, when Rush clean-bowled Hearson (6-2-0). Commander Vines then partnered Townend. The latter batsman cut Watts for a four, sending up the first decade. Vines responded by hitting the trundler to the boundary. In his next over, Rush broke through Townend's defence (17-3-12). West was the next man in. He and Vines carried the total to 41, when Arnold, who had been put on to bowl in place of Watts, clean bowled the Bombay captain with a leg-break (41-4-12). The Bombay Gymkhana now wanted 31 runs to win and had six wickets in hand. Coombs then went in. Before any addition to the total had been made West was out to a catch by Wilmot off Rush (41-5-13). Wheeler, who was the seventh man in, returned to the pavilion without doing anything, being caught by Watts off Rush (42-6-0). Milne, the next man in, was clean bowled by Arnold (42-7-0). Some hard hitting followed and the half century was telegraphed. Excitement now ran high. The total stood at 61, and 11 runs were now wanted to win the match. Coombs made some very exhilarative strokes. The total reached 69, and then Clarke made the winning stroke amid continued cheering. The Bombay Gymkhana made 75 for the loss of 7 wickets and thus won the match by 3 wickets and 3 runs. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.—1ST INNINGS.

Major Arnold, b Clarke	3
Lt Airy, run out	2
Mr E Watts, b Clarke	26
Lt Alexander, c Phillips, b Milne	15
Capt Rutter, c Milne, b Clarke	82
Mr R H Brind, run out	0
Mr Curtis, not out	14
Mr Wilmot, c Milne, b Clarke	0
Mr Stone, st Sanderson, b Clarke	4
Sergt Rush, b Clarke	0
One absent.	
Extras	16
Total	162

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—1ST INNINGS.

Capt Turner, c Brind, b Rush	2
Lt Townend, b Rush	5
Mr J S Milne, c Airy, b Rush	0
Comdr Vines, c Rutter, b Rush	26
Mr F P West, c Substitute, b Rush	53
Mr F P Hearson, c Substitute, b Watts	21
Mr Sanderson, c Substitute, b Watts	4
Mr Phillips, not out	19
Mr Coombs, run out	15
Mr Wheeler, c Alexander, b Brind	11
Mr Clarke, c Stone, b Rush	0
Extras	14
Total	170

POONA GYMKHANA.—2ND INNINGS.

Mr Brind, b Milne	0
Mr Stone, b Clarke	10
Lt Airy, b Milne	18
Major Arnold, not out	30
Mr Wilmot, run out	0
Lt Alexander l-b-w, b Milne	0
Mr Watts, c Hearson, b Turner	12
Capt Rutter, c Townend, b Turner	0
Sergt Rush, c Turner, b Milne	0
Two men absent.	
Extras	9
Total	79

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—SECOND INNINGS.

Lt Townend, b Rush	12
Capt Turner, b Rush	0
Mr Hearson, b Rush	0
Comdr Vines, b Arnold	12
Mr Coombs, not out	24
Mr West, c Wilmot, b Rush	13
Mr Wheller, c Watts, b Rush	0
Mr Milne, b Arnold	0
Mr Clarke, not out	6
The rest did not bat,	
Extras	8
Total for the loss of 7 wickets	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA.—FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	24	51	7	1
Clarke	26	50	8	6
Coombs	5	11	0	0
Phillips	3	12	0	0
West	3	22	0	0

POONA.—SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	10	14	4	4
Clarke	7	25	3	1
Coombs	7	14	3	0
Phillips	2	13	0	0
Turner	3	4	2	2

BOMBAY.—FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Brind	13	44	1	1
Rush	22	54	6	6
Airy	2	8	0	0
Arnold	3	10	0	0
Watts	7	38	0	2

BOMBAY.—SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Rush	9	26	2	5
Watts	4	22	0	0
Arnold	4	19	1	2

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING counter attractions in the way of cricket and football these sports proved their popularity by drawing a large crowd of spectators last evening and plenty of competitors. The programme was a good one, but owing to the bad outlook for sound going the previous evening the secretaries decided to substitute Tent-pegging for jumping and ordinary scurries for the Hurdle Race. These events will no doubt figure in the next programme though.

The tent-pegging was very fair and although the programme specified too classes, (a) Horses (b) Ponies, it was thought better to amalgamate the two and make one event of it and Mr. Griffin proved the final winner. The next event which by the way had no name in the programme, produced six starters and was an easy win for Mr. Scott. Some of the competitors got rather mixed up between the gear of their two horses and one lost his horse temporarily but with masterly skill rounded it up again with the aid of the Garden Wall. The Crawford Market Stakes was well supported and afforded almost as much exercise to the ladies as to the men. The judges had to steel their hearts though and be absolutely strict and impartial, the first horseman in being disqualified for having 4 peas and one French bean instead of 5 peas amongst his lot and another sportsman and his partner had the same bad luck. From what we heard though we can assure the ladies that it was not for the want of attempted persuasion their selections were disallowed, however better luck next time.

The Balaclava Melee was hotly contested; it will be remembered that the semi-final and the trial of last week's event were held over owing to lack of time. The teams left in were the 116th Mahrattas, Colaba, and Light Horse, The semi-final was between the 116th and Colaba, the former winning after a stiff bout. The final, thought between the 116th and the Light Horse, was a lengthy affair and was very interesting neither side, although sticks were freely in use, being able to score for some little time however; eventually the tide began to bear against the Light Horse, but very slowly, and the heat eventually resolved itself into a dull which the 116th Champion won.

The Menagerie Stakes were well supported and the effect all that could be desired, the imitative faculty of the competitors being almost professional, in many cases so much so that the ladies could not well quick enough. Mrs. Cudlip and Mr. Boothby were good firsts. The Horse Scurries produced better entries than was anticipated 8 going to the post and Mr. Carter on his own horse was the winner.

Four turned out for the Pony Scurry and Captain Mackie on "Bill Bailey" secured first place. This brought a pleasant afternoon's sport to a close and although it was cloudy the rain held off. The Bank of the 116th Mahrattas again enlivened the proceedings. We understand that owing to the Rugby Football Tournament there will be no sports next Wednesday, this will be notified though, in the sporting column of the Daily Papers.

The following are the results in detail:—

1 Tent-Pegging:—

1. Mr. Griffin;
2. Mr. Symens;
3. Mr. Phillips.

2, Gentlemen to ride leading a spare horse up to post, change horses without dismounting, and return to winning post. Both horses to be saddled:—

1. Mr. Scott;
2. Mr. Boothby;
3. Capt. Mackie.

3. CRAWFORD MARKET STAKES (LADIES' NOMINATION).—Competitors at the starting post will be given a list of fruit and vegetables. They will then ride given course to where tables are placed, bearing the fruit and vegetables, presided over by the ladies. Each competitor will present his order to his nominatrix who will place the articles required in his haversack. He will then return over same course. First in with correct articles to win. Competitors must bring back their list to the Judges. They will also please provide their own haversaks.

1 { Mrs. Binning.
Captain Mackie.

2 { Mrs. Hatch.
Mr. Savile.

3 { Mrs. Phillips.
Mr. Phillips.

4. SEMI-FINAL AND FINAL BALACLAVA MELEE.—116th Mahrattas vs. R. G. A. Winners vs. B. L. H.:—

1 116th Mahrattas team.

5. THE MENAGERIE STAKES.—Gentlemen will be provided on starting with a piece of paper, on which will be written the name of an animal. They will ride given course, dismount and run to a line 20 ft. distant from where their partners are sitting; and will imitate in any way they please the noises or antics of that animal. The Lady will write the name of the animal on a piece of paper, and will run with it to partner who will return over same course:—

1 { Mrs. Cudlip.
Mr. Boothby.

2 { Mrs. Kilkelly.
Major Kilkelly.

3 { Mrs. Greenfield.
Mr. Scott.

6. SCURRIES (if sufficient entries).—Horses and Ponies. Distance—3 furlongs:—

Horses. { 1 Mr. Carter on his own horse.
2 Mr. Rommel on Goodluck.
3 Mr. Symons on Major Kilkenny 1 [illegible]

Ponies. { 1 Captain Mackie on Bill Bailey.
2 Mr. Griffin on Arbitrator.
3 Mr. Symons on Ortolan.

RACING.

Sixth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

HANDICAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs

Forfeit, 9st. 10lbs.; Oakton, 9st. 7lbs.; Prince Lyon, 9st. 2lbs.; Admiral Crichton, 9st. 1lb.; Lachlan, 9st.; Lady Metal, 8st. 2lbs.; Master Theo; 8st. 2lbs.; Lady Lomond, 8st.; Amutbee, 7st. 13lbs.; Bucolic, 7st. 12lbs.; Dormant, 7st. 11lbs.; Spirea, 7st. 10lbs.; Highland Fling, 7st. 9lbs.; Yuba, 7st. 9lbs.; Golden Morn, 7st. 8lbs.; Sir Galahad, 7st, 7lbs.; Vocalist, 7st. 5lbs.; and Sir Simon, 6st. 10lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE ALL HORSE PLATE.

Ebullition, 9st. 11lbs.; Volume, 9st.; Oakton 8st. 13lbs.; Cinder Bell, 8st. 11lbs: Uro, 8st. 10lbs.; Hunting Horn, 8st. 9lbs.; Mother Goose, 8st. 7lbs., Picturesque, 6st. 5lbs.; Pelargonium II, 8st. 4lbs.; Absentee, 8st. 2lbs.; Lachlan, 8st. 1lb.; Apology, 8st.; Admiral Crichton, 8st.; Lord Merv, 7st. 13lbs.; Square Alfred, 7st. 13lbs.; Coquette, 7st. 11lbs.; The Master, 7st. 10lbs.; Chassepot, 7st. 7lbs.; Mallinyook, 7st. 7lbs.; and Keedadan, 7st. 4lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE.

Precious, 10st. 1lb.; Young Kohinoor, 9st. 6lbs.; Peculiar, 9st. 3lbs.; Eed, 9st. 2lbs.; Gwalior, 8st. 7lbs.; Sialkote, 8st. 7lbs.; Kastanten, 8st. 5lbs.; Hadee, 8st. 5lbs.; Spearmint, 8st. 4lbs.; and Gladiator, 8st.; Meerjan, 7st. 13lbs.; Nooman, 7st. 13lbs; Merrily, 7st. 12lbs.: Moscow, 7st. 12lbs.: Remembrance, 7st. 11lbs.; Meazer, 7st, 10lbs.; Wild Popyy, 7st. 9lbs.; Antica, 7st. 8lbs.; Hazza, 7st. 7lbs.; Safoog, 7st. 6lbs.; Court Martial 7st. 5lbs.; Scarlet, 7st. 4lbs.; Recruit, 7st. 2lbs.; Poseidon, 7st. 2lbs.; Mooreed, 7st.; Young Salanic, 7st.; Nusri Pasha, 6st. 9lbs.; and His Highness, 6st. 7lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Comeback, 9st. 12lbs.; Lady Nannie, 9st. 4lbs.; Rushley Rose, 9st,; Wild Boy, 8st. 4lbs.; Mandeville, 8st.; Koko, 7st. 13lbs.; Encourage, 7st. 11lbs.; Tete-a-Tete, 6st. 10lbs; and Felecity, 6st. Top weight not acepting, weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE WELTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dulcimer, 12st.; Greenstone, 11st. 6lbs.; Rain Cloud, 11st. 4lbs.; Lord Boyne, 11st. 2lbs.; Highland Fling, 11st.; Chinese Labour, 10st, 12lbs.; The Earl, 10st, 10lbs.; Golden Morn, 10st. 9lbs.; Vocalist, 10st. 7lbs.; Ashanti Gold, 10st. 4lbs.; Coriolan, 10st.; Peria Doray, 9st. 12lbs.; and Wolferton, 9st. 12lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3lbs.

The following horses were left on after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon on Thursday, 20th August.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Forfeit, Oakton, Prince Lyon, Dulcimer, Lady Metal, Master Theo, Lady Lomond, Conscience, Dormant, Spirea, Highland Fling, Yuba, Sir Gallahad, and Sir Simon.

THE ALL HORSE PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Ebulition Volume, Cinder, Bill, Elro, Hunting-Horn, Mother Goose, Picturesque, Pelargonium II Absentee, Lachlan, Apology, Admiral Crichton, Lord Merv, Squire Alfred, Coquette, the Master, Chassepot, Mallinyook and Keenan.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE.—Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Precious, Young Kohinoor, Peculiar, Eed, Swalior, Kastuntee, Spearmint, Dhamas, Gladiator, Meerjan, Nooman, Merrily, Remembrance, Meazer, Wild Poppy, Antica, Hazza, Safoog, Court-Martial, Scarlet, Recruit, Poseidon, Mooreed, Young Salame, Nasu Pasha, and His Highness.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Lady Nannie, Russley Rose, Wild Bay, Mandeville, Koka, Encourage and Tete-a-Tete. Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 4lbs.

THE WELTER PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Dulcimer, Rain Cloud, Lord Boyne, Chinese Labour, Golden Morn, Vocalist, Ashanti Gold, Corivlan, Peria, Dorayand, and Wolferton.

DIVISION OF THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mutlag, Martyn, Fritz, Fallah, Grey Rose, Dreadia, Hoodail, Devon, Naief, Barrak, Holker, Malik, Jamen, Little Gafal, and Jehangir.

SECOND DIVISION.

Shamshad, Aden, Light, Real, Blood, Hasty, Jack, Hullo, Sirur, Lassa, Turkish Flag III, Tookin, Silkration, Astoria, Maimoon, and Narsin.

THIRD DIVISION.

Godolphin, Gwalior, Zari, Sir Askar, Porter, Print Craft, Special, Viceroy, Lord Kitchener, Disguise, Murzook, Saree, Fantom, Fairfield, and Sir George.

POLO.

Junior Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

The second round of Poona Junior Polo Tournament opened to-day when two games were played. The first was between the Poona Horse and Blue Bottles and the second between the 26th Covalry and the Central India Horse. Both games excited the keenest interest among a large and fashionable gathering in the pavilion, where Colonel Russell and the officers of the gallant Royal Engineers were "At Home." Finer exhibition at polo it would be difficult to see in Poona.

The Poona Horse, who won the cup last year and the year before, and also a few years ago, were pitted against a crack team from different regiments, and when the Blue Bottles broke the ice in the first chukker it seemed a toss up as to which team would win. At the end of a very close game all through the Poona Horse managed to get the better of the Blue Bottlos by a single goal.

The next game, between the 26th Cavalry and the Central India Horse, would have done credit to the big tournament which commences early next month. It was an exceedingly fast game, and it was just by a stroke of luck the C. I. H. got the winning goal on point of time in the final chukker. The teams had tied with two goals all in the fourth chukker, and time was practically up when the C. I. H. just managed to hit their third goal. Mr. Johnson came a cropper in this game with his pony, but he was up again in a jiffy and played on like a hero.

FIRST GAME.

POONA HORSE VS. BLUE BOTTLES.

1ST CHUKKER.—The Blue Bottles were first to get away with the ball and to run it down to the Poona Horse's end. The spheriod was in action for a couple of minutes, when the Poona Horse took it down to the opposite end. Then followed a series of fast up and down runs, tell the Blue Bottles cleared with it to the Poona Horse's posts, where Talbot got on to it and hit it through. Blue Bottles, 1 goal; Poona Horse, nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Wright had the initial hit, and clearing with ball down to the Poona Horse's end Talbot was on to it and struck for goal, but the shot went wide. Then followed a few moments of sticky play in Poona Horse's territory, tell Studdy for the Poona Horse got on to it, and sweeping clean down the field from the left right away to the Blue Bottles' post, hit it into goal without opposition. Poona Horse, 1 goal; Blue Bottles, nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—With a broadsider, Gray sent the ball well up to the Blue Bottles' end and here Hilderbrand was on to it, and before the Blue Bottles knew where they were a goal was scored, The Blue Bottles were on the spheroid next and went full speed from one end of the field to other, Meynell being at the head of the chase, but in shooting for goal they just missed, and then the chukker ended. Poona Horse, 1 goal; Blue Bottles, nil.

4th Chukker.—The moment the ball was thrown in, the Poona Horse were on the it, and running down to the Blue Bottles' end, scored at once. For the next few minutes play was characterised by very fast up and down play, till near the end the Blue Bottles got clear off the Poona Horse, and took the ball up to the latter's end, where Wright got on to it and hit a goal. Blue Bottles, 1 goal; Poona Horse, 1 goal.

5TH CHUKKER.—Hildebrand ran away with the ball to the Blue Bottles' end from the centre, but before he could get close enough to the posts Talbot came on to it and hit it up to the Blue Bottles' end, where Hildebrand met it and shot it through. Shortly after the Blue Bottles returned the compliment by getting away with the ball to the Poona Horse's and, end Bingham having it to himself, ran it up to the posts and hit through, when the chukker and the game ended as follows:—Poona Horse, 4 goals. Blue Bottles, 3 goals.

SECOND GAME.

26TH LIGHT CAVALRY vs. CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

1ST CHUKKER.—Summers was the first to get away with the ball, and hitting it up to the C. I. H. end, Collum was on to it there, but he missed, and then the C. I. H. hit back to mid-field, from where it was returned by Johnson, who with a tremendous long distance shot sent the ball flying over the posts. The C. I. H. next had the ball at the opposite end, and in dangerous proxinity to the 26th goal, but the 26th rushed in at the critical moment and but the ball out of danger, when the chukker closed. 26th Cavalry nil; C. I. H. nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—From mid-field the 26th were first to get the ball away, Johnson having hit it clean up to the C. I. H. end, and after worrying the C. I. H. for a minute Collum cleared with the ball up to the mouth of goal, and shot it through. The next instant the C. I. H, had the ball up at the 26th end but in hitting for goal the shot went wide. Some luck attended the 26th a minute later, when the ball was up at the C. I. H. end and Johnson let a drive for goal, but missed and then the chukker ended. 26th Cavalry, 1 goal; Central India Horse, nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—Soon after start the 26th Cavalry had the ball well within range of the C. I. Goal, when an attempt was made to score, but the shot went wide. A minute later the C. I. H. cleared to the opposite end, and just then a foul was given against the 26th. Colonel Cotgrave had the penalty hit, but nothing came of it, and a second later the chukker ended. 26th Cavalry, nil; Central India horse, nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—The C. I. H. were the first to get on to the ball and to make headway for the 26th, and where with a long drive they scored. The next instant the 26th got up to the C. I. H. end, and a clean hit by Collum resulted in the ball flying through the posts. The 26th were now one goal ahead of the C. I. H., and latter warmed up to. The game at this stage went fast and furious, and the runs up and down the field were brilliant to a degree till Colonel Cattgrave got on to the ball, and with a tremendous hard hit from a long range sent it flying through the sticks. A second later the chukker closed—26th Cavalry, 1 goal; C I H, 2 goals.

5TH CHUKKER.—The minute after the start the C I H had the ball within shooting range of the 26th's inst., but before they had a chance to score the 26th galloped up and saved. The C I H, however, hit the ball up again to the 26th end, and just on the point of time scored the winning goal.

C I H.......................... 3 goals.
26th Cavalry.......................... 2 goals.

FOOTBALL.

Thursday's fixture, as usual, was booked for the Oval, but, when the teams, the authorities and the referee gathered there, they found the ground in such a slushy condition owing to the heavy rainfall of the previous days, that it was decided to give up the League game and play only a friendly. The southern end of the Oval which is generally reserved for football and Rugger was dreadfully soaked and the far side away from the spectators presented the appearance a mucky stream where the ball stepped dead immediately it was landed and it was almost impossible to keep one's feet, and consequently it was well that the match was abandened. Considering that the Leagee authorities pay ground-rent for the use of the ground, it would seems the duty of the P. W. D, who own the Oval, to do something towards its betterment—more particularly when even a little shower prevents either cricket or football being played not only on this portion, but on the whole plot.

Since the teams were assembled, it was agreed upon to play a friendly game On the Gymkhanaside, Ward, Cole, and Marris were absent; the former two were preparing for the Rugby Tournament, while the last named has been sent to Rangoon on office business. Despite this, the Gymkhana had throughout the better of luck. In the opening half, Evans scored twice, the first goal out of a pass from Abbott and the second from Burnett, which the Signallers were unable to open their credit sheet.

After lemons, the Gymkhana were again the aggressors and after a number of failures, Burnett scored No. 3. Ten minutes to time, the Telegraph forwards rallied themselves and mad a determined attack on their adversaries' posts and after several ineffectual attempts, Woolen scored. Further pressing on their part brought them no advantage, the game thus reeulting in favour of the Gymkhana by 3 to 1. It was, however, not a game of football that was witnessed—mud-larking would be a more appropriate name. The authorities have decided to play this game to day on the Cooperage, while the advertized match of the day is declared postponed. Further, as the League fixtures of Saturday and Tuesday, 22nd and 25th August respectively, clash with the engagements of the Rugby Football Tournament, which is also to be held on the Cooperage, these two games are declared off for the present and the new dates will be announced later on.

TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal—Thompson.
Backs—Whiting, Hotz.
Half-backs—Sim, Bussey, Haines.
Forwards—Moir, Burnett, Abbott, Colville, Evans.

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.

Goal—Mercer.
Backs—Edwards, Clarke.
Half-backs—Woolen, Crutchley, Taylor.
Forwards—Holman, Redford, Edie, Cowper, Cohill.

REFEREE—Sergeant Dow.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

In view of the forthcoming Rugby Football Tournament, the various teams are hard at it practising and, yesterday evening the Cooperage was busy with two practice games. Though the Oval was in a very bad condition this was not so on the Cooperage though it was a trifle slippery and a cross wind made converting difficult when from an angle.

Last year's winners, the West Ridings, have already been in Bombay a couple of days and the first game yesterday was between them and the Royal Scots. The visiting team is a light one, but they make up for this by being well trained, fast in loose play and energetic tacklers. In the Scots they met a set of hard players but men not as proficient in the niceties of the game as they were, and, consequently they had an easy victory but a fairly large margin. They eventually won by a goal, a dropped goal and two tries to a goal scored on the call of time. The dropped goal was a particularly fine bit of work in the middle of a fast run by the three quarters.

The second game was between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Casuals, and was a comparative walk over for the former all the way. In every department the Gymkhana were superior, other forwards almost invariably got the ball, though they should be careful not to lift their legs before the ball is, Blair and Ash make an excellent pair of halves and with Ward and Hearson as insides and two fast wings they are well served in the three quarter line whereas Cole did what he had to do well. It was the inability of the casuals' forwards to give their backs the ball that placed them at a great advantage. The Gymkhana soon opened their account and at half time stood with the substantial advantage of a goal and three tries to nil. Hearson and Baker each scored after pretty runs, the latter from a pass by Ward who himself scored and Gillett touched down after an admirable dribble.

Soon after opening the second half a pretty move was seen, Blair giving to Ash and he to Ward who, had he passed on reaching the back, would have been the cause of a try. Immediately, however, the ball came out to Hearson from a scrum and he scored but missed converting.

A few minutes after the Casuals were able to score from a rush started by Captain England and carried on by Weber; England converting successfully. The Gymkhana, however, had not finished and a nice run by Blair ended in his giving out to Baker who scored easily and Hearson kicked a good goal. Ward next got clean away and on Blanford tackling him gave to Baker who scored, but Hearson failed at the kick. Not long after Ward got clear and between the posts when he handed to Baker though he himself could have touched down. The goal Ash easily kicked.

A fine run by Ward came just before the whistle for full time and converting his won try easily, it being scored between the posts, the game ended in an easy win as under:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—4 goals, 5 Tries—35 Points.

Casuals:—1 Goal—5 Points.

DISPUTE AMONG VISA OSWALS.

Caste Dinner Abandoned.

A SOMEWHAT serious row occurred yesterday afternoon at the premises of the Cutchi Visa Oswal caste in Samuel Street. It appears that the caste has been divided for some time past into two factions, one led by Mr. Devraj Tokersey and the other by Mr. Teju Kaya. As a result of the dispute Mr. Teju Kaya has applied to the High Court for the removal of Mr. Devraj and the other trustees of the caste's wady and for the appointment of new trustees. It is stated that in accordance with the practice prevailing in the caste to hold a caste-dinner on the day following the Gocul Ashtami holiday preparations were made by Mr. Devraj and his party for it. While they were there, it is alleged, a number of men of the other party tried to enter the wady to hold another dinner for which they said they had given intimation. The result was that an alteration ensued and from words they came to blows. Umbrellas and sticks were freely used and ten persons were slightly injured. The police under Superintendent Sanderson and Inspectors Sulivan, Stenson, Ibrahim and Taki intervened and separated them. The dinner had to be abandoned.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. Austrian Lloyd's "Persia."

Passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Persia" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Aubert, Mrs
Chess, Mr S
Carven, Mr
Ebert, Mr
Gennatos, Mr
Hutchings, Mr R F
Liberies, Mr D D
Liborios, Mrs
Murat, Mr C A
Panas, Mr
Pettitt, Mr
Sypsomo, Mr Th Th
Rittstieg, Mr
Crumley Sergt T
Deards Sergt T
Fernandez R Mr
Jame Amolik Mr
Shiwram Shiwaji Mr and Mrs and Child

DEPARTURES.

Per S. S. "Umzumbi."

Passengers are booked to proceed to London per s. s. "Umzumbi" of the Natal Direct Line sailing to-day at 2-30 p. m. from "K" berth Prince's Dock. There will be the usual medical inspection at 2 p. m. Heavy baggage should be alongside by 9 a.m. sharp:—

Bullen, Mr F T
Butler, Mrs G
Ferguson, Miss
Gilmour, Miss G A
Hemming, Miss
Hemstead, Mrs and child
Hody, Mr E H
Jones, Miss E F
Lane, Mr W
Ledingham, Rev, Mrs and 5 children
Park, Miss Edith
Sandford, Mr J R
Stuart, Mr J F
Major Tomkin's Nurse and infant
Wilson, Mr J

SOME changes are taking place in the Post Office. Mr. Stuart, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, has applied for one year's leave, and Messrs. Doran and Hannyngton, Postmasters-General, Bombay and the United Provinces, respectively, are also likely to be away, from the next cold weather. Mr. Clarke, Deputy Director-General, takes furlough next March.

A MANGALORE correspondent telegraphs that the historic Milagres Catholic church and tower in the town suddenly collapsed on Monday, burying its huge bells under the debris, and that many people had a narrow escape, but that there were no casualties.

CARLYLE OBJECTS TO SNIGGERING AT THINGS.

David Masson's Memories.

Miss Flora Masson has gathered into a volume, under the title of "Memories of London in the Forties" (Blackwood, 3s. 6d., net), certain papers by her distinguished father, David Masson, which have already appeared in "Blackwood and Macmillan."

Their main interest is the glimpses they afford of London and of Carlyle and Mazzini in the great city. Here is a glimpse of Ludgate Hill which some of us would wish to see again :—

"No one descending Fleet Street now on a summer evening and having his view up Ludgate Hill to St. Paul's interrupted by the ugly railway viaduct which has been thrown across the junction at Farringdon Street can imagine how beautiful that bit of London used to be : how like some pictured bit of an old Continental town when the Cathedral and its precincts were tinged with the gold of the setting sun."

Here is Masson's description of his first hearing of the great roar of London :—On our return from one long westward excursion, late one summer evening we turned into the Green Park, and sat for a silent minute or two on a seat, a little within the Park, but facing the Piccadilly houses ; and it was then and there that I had the first sensation of the phenomenon that I have verified since by I know not how many repetitions. I called it then the 'Roar of Piccadilly,' and that is the name by which I still think of it. Ceaselessly aly on your ear, from that spot within the Green Park,ceaselessly, and not intermittently, there comes a roar or boom as if all the carriages in creation were mingled and ground together into one subdued, hoarse, moaning hum, not unpleasing but melancholy and mystical . . . A similar roar, also characteristic of London, is andible on the top of St. Paul's." Miss Masson thinks that motors have changed greatly the character of this roar.

MRS. CARLYLE.

Masson as a young man was a welcome visitor to both Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle.

"I shall," he says, "never forget the first impression made upon me by the appearance of this remarkable lady, as she sat, or, rather reclined, on a corner of the sofa—so fragile in form, with a delicately-cut and rather pained face of dun-pale hue ; very dark hair, smoothed on both sides of an unusually broad forehead ; and large soft, and lustrous eyes of a gypsy black. . . . She was one of the most brilliant of witty talkers, full of light esprit, and, though generally suppressing herself when her husband was present, quite as delightfully copious as he was both in themes and words when she had to be his substitute. Though her style and manner of thinking had undoubtedly been influenced by him an aboriginal difference had been preserved."

Perhaps the most striking memory in the whole book is that which describes what passed between Carlyle and Masson one night in Hyde Park of all places.

"One summer night, about eleven o'clock," says Masson, "we had passed our usual parting-point at Hyde Park Corner and had strolled into the Park itself, lured by the beauty of a specially soft and star-brilliant sky overhead. The softness and stillness around and the starry brilliance above had lowered his tone to its finest and gentlest depths. All roughness, all querulousness, were gone he was in a mood of the simplest and most sage-like serenity. As we sauntered to and fro on the grass the sole human being peripatetic, where but a few hours before there had been the roar of the carriages in stream and the parallel gallop of the equestrians, it was the stars and the silence that seemed to work upon him and to suggest his theme.

"From the mystery and the splendour of physical infinitude he passed to what ought to be the rule of human behaviour, the conduct of one's own spirit, in a world framed so majestically and so divinely. There was too much jesting in it, he said—too much of mere irony and laughter at the absurd, too little of calm religiousness and serious walk with God In speaking of the over-prevalence of the habit of irony, sarcasm, and jesting, he used a sudden phrase of self-humiliation which I have never forgotten.

"'Ah ! and I have given far too much in to that myself—sniggering at things.' These are his exact words. Though they are the only exact words I can now recall out of that quarter of an hour of his varied talk, all in the same vein of deeply-moved meditation, it is the solemn charm of the whole of the little colloquy that remains in my memory. If ever one man spoke to another absolutely spirit to spirit, it was Carlyle to me in that quarter of an hour of our walk to and fro in that star-silvered and tree-skirted solitude in the middle of London."

David Masson also throws a sidelight on Carlyle's literary methods.

CARLYLE'S LITERARY ASSISTANT.

"One day Carlyle, whose visits to the British Museum for material for his 'Cromwell' were becoming intolerably irksome to him, asked me if I knew of any one who, for moderate weekly remuneration, would relieve him of that trouble by making researches and copying extracts in the Museum under his instructions." Masson recommended John Christie an old class-fellow of his at Aberdeen Grammar School. "From that day till the conclusion of the 'Cromwell' for the press Christie acted as Carlyle's factotum in the British Museum—his deputy for researchings and copyings and his personal amanuensis. "Carlyle afterwards assured me that he could not have had an abler assistant for such work, or a more trustworthy." Christie himself wrote to Masson :—"Stiff work, but I like it. I'm not to be a mere copyist, but his representative, as he said, at the Museum."

This Christie "had met and won the affections of and married one of the most beautiful girls that man ever set eyes upon—country bred, gentle and winning in manner as she was faultlessly beautiful." But "their life was a tragedy; they both died soon from consumption.

After lying buried for two centuries, a firkin containing one hundredweight of butter has been dug up in Fallagherane bog, co.Tyrone by a farmer. The hoops and staves of the firkin which was twelve feet under ground, collapsed when lifted up, but the butter, of pale yellow colour, is in a perfect state of preservation.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat, to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain 80 Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BY THE WAY.

THE "BIRDLESS GROVE" AT GOODWOOD.

During Goodwood Week the sporting journalist delights to descant on the "birdless grove"—at the back of the stands—in which no "feathered songster" is ever seen or heard. It is, however, quite possible to elucidate this mysterious phenomenon without any reference to the presence of Pan. At the end of July, when the Goodwood Meeting is held, all songbirds are silent, and, except in fruit-gardens, for the most part invisible. Moreover, the "bridless grove" is a beech plantation, and beneath beech-trees the vegetation and undergrowth that harbour small birds will not flourish. As a rule, few birds are found in beech woods except wood-pigeons, carrion-crows, and woodpeckers, all three of which display a rooted distrust for race-crowds.

THE HOME OF "LOVE AND DEATH."

The Whitworth Art Gallery at Manchester, the completion of which was celebrated yesterday, is the home of G. F. Watts's "Love and Death," the artist having presented the picture to the gallery during his lifetime. The gallery is especially rich in its collection of English water-colours. Of examples of Turner's works alone there are an exceptionally large number, all presented by the late Mr. J.E. Taylor, who was proprietor of the "Manchester Guardian." Sir William Agnew has done much to enrich the gallery and one of his notable services was to secure an extremely fine set of casts of classical statuary which he found set up in the pleasure-grounds of an English nobleman, who had no idea of their value, and who had turned them out of doors so that they might serve as targets for his boys, who were practising archery.

INTELLECTUAL SOMERSAULTERS.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc and Mr. C. F. G. Masterman are the subjects of a spirited article by Mr. B. Mathews in the August number of the "Young Man." In discussing the "intellectual somersaulters" in Fleet-street, Mr. Chesterton is, naturally, drawn into the article, and the religious attitude of the trio is thus outlined : "Chesterton, Belloc, and Masterman all belong to the Church militant. Belloc and Chesterton are riotously,happily religious, the living incarnation of Stevenson's belief that—

> The world is so full of a number of things,
> I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.

Those two galloped into a world in which a conspicuously wooden-headed atheism and a dull and immoral decadence had terrified the religious and made the Churches tremble. Christianity was cautiously on the defensive. But they boisterously charged on the materialist army, with fountain pens couched as lances, shouting and laughing sheer into the ranks of the enemy. If they win, 'Glory be to God' ; and if they go down—well, they go down singing."

"THE ULTIMATE TRAGEDY OF HISTORY."

Mr. Masterman, however, will have none of the roseate optimism of his two friends and though he shares their hate of the dull decencies and conventionalities of religion, religion is to him "a thing of ardours and agonies rather than of 'joie de vivre.' To him 'the ultimate tragedy of history, at which the sun veiled his face, and the pillars of the earth were shaken, was necessary in order that humanity might be able to cherish for nineteen disordered centuries the desperate hope that God is Love.' He cries out on the cruel callousness of civilisation, declaring, as he did in one of his brilliant speeches at the Pan-Anglican Congress, that 'fifteen per cent. is very agreeable, but it is of the nature of sin.'" And that Mr. Masterman's pessimism extends to subjects other than religious may be inferred from the statement that he is "fascinated by the awful tragedy which he foresees as the inevitable end of the modern city."

A WOMAN'S CLASSIFICATION OF MEN.

In an article on the Princess von Bulow in "Die Frau," the charming Italian wife of the German Chancellor, a description is given of the "Bismarck-room" in the Berlin mansion of the Chancellor of the Empire. It is full of articles connected with the first Imperial Chancellor, and one of the most interesting is the writing-table on which Bismarck signed the historical documents that passed through his hands from 1878 to 1890, while he held office, and even some of the long pencils of which the Iron Chancellor made such frequent and energetic use are still in their place on the table. The Princess, who lays a smiling claim to the title of "the most German among Italian women," is said to be the only "grande dame" of Berlin whose receptions have something of the nature of the famous French political salons of the past ; but she has never attempted to influence the political life of her husband, and is content to abide by the late Prince Arenberg's observation, "You divide al men into two classes—namely, those who are fo Bernard and those who are against him."

R. C. JEBB'S JUVENAL RENDERINGS.

Among tasks engaging the late Sir R. C. Jebb, Cambridge Greek Professor and M.P., up to the time of his death was a rhymed translation of Juvenal's Satires. The work exactly suited his strong mastery of oratorical verse. It completed it would have formed an invaluable addition to the literary of translation. As a fact, however, notwithstanding some literary gossip to the contrary, the renderings which so delighted the friends to whom he read them will by his express wish not be published for the good reason of their never having had the benefit of his revision nor his version of any one satire having been complete.

PIETRI DORANDO AND DURANTE ALIGHIERI.

The fact that Dorando, the popular hero of the Stadium, is in reality Dorando Pietri, and that it is only by official accident that his Christian name rather than his surname will go down as famous to athletic history, is not so singular as many seem to think, for a like fate has befallen, and even in more marked degree, perhaps the greatest Italian of all the ages. There are very few among ordinary readers who are conscious that, as Mrs. Oliphant long ago explained, "the name of Dante, famed above all titles or nobility whatever, was the poet's Christian name, or rather the abbreviation of his Christian name, which was Durante—as if we should call our Shakespeare 'Will,' with no cognomen added"—or as if we had always termed our own Durante Alighieri "Johnny, because his full name happened to be John Milton. But it has been the lot of very various great writers to be known to literary history by a different cognomen from that which they acquired, or had assigned to them, at birth. He whom we recognise as Montaigne was in reality Michell Eyquem, son of the Seinheur de Montaigne ; Moliere was Jean Baptiste Poquelin ; while Voltaire was Francois Arouet le jenne. In some cases it was accident, in others it was design, that led to the change of name ; and the still living Samuel Clemens has carried on the tradition by becoming known only as Mark Twain, just as Mary Ann Evans is forgotten, but George Eliot has lasting name.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TEA-GOWNS.

There is always the question of tea-gowns to consider during the country season, when the Frenchwoman comes to the conclusion that "the beautiful white city on the Seine has lost its charm for the nonce, and that the long avenues of poplars, the chestnut woods, and apple orchards of Normandy and Brittany, or the vineyards of the South are calling her irresistibly. Time was, writes our Paris lady correspondent, when the tea-gown was a purely English article of wearing apparel, but of late years the Frenchwoman has disputed her sole right to it, and in the life of the chateau it is an undoubted relief to don it in the cool of the evening for a dinner intime, instead of the more elaborate demi-toilette, or—on the occasion of a reception or great dinner to the neighbouring families—the full-dress toilette.

TEA-GOWNS WITH SOUTACHE COATS.

The Frenchwoman never fails to temper her electicism with individuality and under her hands the tea-gown has assumed an aspect which is as dainty as it is simple. In it the wearer looks like some charming figurette in old china, or a lady of a bygone age who has slipped out of her frame and condescended to the prose of the twentieth century. It has, besides considerably altered its aspect of late. In the days when the tea-gown was first in favour it was a loose, indefinite robe, opening over a full drapery of lace or net, and supplemented with a wide collar ; nowadays it is far more suggestive of a picture frock than the erstwhile popular style of tea-gown, and is fashioned with a flowing skirt, inlet and incrusted with lace and carried out in the very finest and softest fabrics such as net or chiffon, which suggest that they might have been blown together with a puff of wind, or made by the fairies out of cobwebs and thistledown. The corsages are nearly all designed in fichu form—of lace and spotted net—while wonderful coats and tunics are worn with them, which are sometimes fashioned of lace alone, slit up at the sides and bridged across with little jewelled straps or with loops and buttons. Satin is a little too substantial to be applied to these ethereal gowns, but long chiffon coats, marvellously soutache all over, in the new design which looks like a series of stalactites and stalagmites, covering almost every portion of the garment, are frequently to be seen, while the buttons, simply composed of domes of plaited soutache wound round and round, and hung with tassels, are more than popular.

PALE BLUE OVER SHELL PINK.

A one-colour scheme is rarely chosen in this connection, the alliance of soft pale tints, such as mauve and peach-blossom pink, pale Nattier blue and beige, and the lovely alliance—which must have suggested itself first to some dress authority when tying up a bunch of freshly cut lavender—of the soft dull green of the stalks in question with the bluish grey of the blossom. Numbers of these tea-gowns have besides a foundation of pale shell pink, veiled with cloudy folds of sunset blue chiffon, the two colours being introduced into the long sash girdle, while all manner of fanciful little caps are evolved out of scraps of lace and ribbon to wear with the tea-gown, and help to make up such a becoming "ensemble" that even Sycorax might have been presumed to pass muster in such a garment, and the three witches so attired might have been spared the brutal frankness of Macbeth on the subject of their lack of personal charms.

VOGUE FOR BLACKBERRY BLOSSOM AND LEAVES.

Every couturiere has her own ideas on the subject of the adjustment of the sash or girdle, and it is only the most prosaic of these artists who make no effort to introduce some individuality into the scheme. Some of the newest examples are run through two or three wide thick rings made of floss silk buttonholed round the edge, while others catch a cluster of roses or even fruit in the loose knots in which they are tied as though the flowers had been caught as they fell from rose-bush or mulberry tree. In the case of a debutante's garden party frock of white muslin, a charming idea was carried out in the girdle of soft white silk to match, in the loose knot of which a cluster of bramble blossom and unripe blackberries had been captured, while her huge white crinoline hat was innocent of trimming except for one long spray of bramble, bristling with thorns and covered with blossom, with here and there a ripe purple berry among its red and green companions.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,05,000	1,55,000	7,000	3,67,000
Or per mile of Railway	116	87	4	207
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	8,06,000	7,55,000	32,000	15,93,000
Total for 6 weeks	10,11,000	9,10,000	39,000	19,60,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous yr. a	2,16,450	2,44,672	14,545	4,75,667
Per mile of Ry do.	123	138	8	269
Total to corspg date do.	10,10,405	18,62,402	35,940	29,08,747

Decrease for the week .. R 1,08,667
Do. to date.......... „ 9,48,747

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August on 138·50 Milesopen.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,600	1,000	30	3,630
Or per mile of Railway..	19	7	...	26
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	12,400	6,000	200	18,600
Total for 6 weeks	15,000	7,000	230	22,230
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,840	539	28	2,407
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	18	6	..	24
Total to corspg date do.	6,342	3,737	120	10,199

Increase for the week........ Rs. 1,223
Do to date .... „ 12,031

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th Aug. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	150	......	450
Or per mile of Railway	17	9	....	26
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,800	810	......	2,610
Total for 6 week ..	2,100	960	......	3,060
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year a	386	109	4	499
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	....	29
Total to corresponding date do. ...	2,752	1,609	10	4,371

Decrease for the week .... „ 49
Do to date .... „ 1,311

BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY

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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
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Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
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INVALID'S PORT,
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SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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A HOSPITAL NURSE
Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—
Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine ; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.
Cured Outright.
A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).
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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility
Influenza
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Neuralgia
Premature Decay
Backache
Mental Exhaustion
Lassitude
Exhaustion
Stomach Disorders
Faintness
Brain-Fag
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.
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Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
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The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
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THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.
HUDDERSFIELD,
ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

LONDON MARKETS.

London, August 19.] [Bombay, August 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	86 5/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99		
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 3/8		
Bar Silver in London...	23 5/8		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	51 1/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·40 1/2		1/4
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 7/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8		
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

No tenders.

Total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last including last Public Sales Rs. 60,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 10,00,000.

Extra allotments.

Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot ...	Easier and Sales pressed.
Futures ...	Easier.
East Indian ...	Quiet.
Manchester ...	Quiet.
Total Sales ...	3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200 „
Imports ...	2,000 „
Mid-Americans ...	5·78—13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11-16 ungd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
5·16	4·99	4·94	4·88	4·86
—08	—07	—06	—06	—06
J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	
4·85	4·87	4·88	4·89	
—06	—05	—06	—05	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	5,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	1,800 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil.
Do to Continent ...	4,000 „

Spot Cotton—10·15—05.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·18—13
Do. Dec. 3·92—12
Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bearish private Crop reports.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 7-8—1-3
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·03—17
Do. do. Dec. 3·92—18
Closing Tone of Spot :—Easy.

WHEAT.

F.A.Q. Red Karachi C.I.F.—38 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.

Brown Cawnpore, 48 3/4 Aug.—Sept. Antwerp.—Sellers.

LINSEED:—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—47¼—August-Sept.—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—6 1-8 ungd.

RUBBER :—

Para Rubber, 4s., buyers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...35s.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ...35/6
General tone of Tallow Auction...Quiet but steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	780	bales
Wheat ...	5,1000	cwts.
Linseed ...	1,202	„
Rapeseed ...	13	„
Gingellyseed ...	533	„
Poppyseed ...	615	„
Groundnuts ...	424	„
Castorseed ...	1,644	„
Rice ...	3,357	„
Myrabollams ...	419	„
Cottonseed ...	1,835	„
Mowraseed ...	1,017	„
Gram ...	2,214	„
Joowar ...	147	„
Maize ...	33	„

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Thursday Evening.] [20th August, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England....2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal Balance is Rs. 113 lacs down. Banks here refuse to give 3 per cent. per annum for two months' deposits.

Exchange :—

The Market has been steady to firm at 1s. 32 7-32d to 1s. 3 7-8d. for wire and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank bills. There is very little enquiry for remittance and buyers are waiting for higher rates. There have been some bills placed to-day at 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits, but at the close there are probably no buyers under 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months sight. The Government received no tenders to-day for their bills at 1s. 3 29-32 on demand. Far Eastern rates are steady at a moderate decline.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d. to ⅞
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d-
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the quotations were 95 11-16 ready and 95 5-8 for the account, but when it became known that the Bank of Bengal cash balance was down Rs. 113 lacs rates here became easier, the market closing at 95 5-8 ready and 95 9-16 for the settlement. There has not, however, been very much business reported. Calcutta market was advised as 95¾ ready and 95 11-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95·10
1st Settlement ...	„ 95·9

Bullion :—

On Wednesday Bar Silver in London was 1-16 down at 23 5-8 for ready and forward delivery and New York was 1-8 down at 51 3-8. Locally the market has been a little excited. At opening the ready rate was 60 1-4 ex-duty but owing to sellers being unable to deliver the cash quotation closed at 60 7-8 ex-duty. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The home markets are decidedly easier, but the drop has not had a corresponding effect here, and rates are only about Re. 1 lower. Business in New Crop continues slack and exporters are doing next to nothing.

Ready cotton is in poor demand either by shippers or mills, and prices are easier with some pressure to move stocks. The off-take at Colaba was limited.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	238	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	232	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	Jan/ 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	207	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	193	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	187	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	183	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	173	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	4,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·12	4·96	4·90	4·85	
—0·4	—0·3	—0·4	—0·4	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·83	4·83	4·85	4·86	4·87
+03	+02			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	8	6	0	B. T.
September ...	Rs.	8	13	0	B. T.
New Crop, May ...	„	7	12	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is easier with very little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	8	6	0	B. T.
„ Yellow Gujerat...	„	9	12	0	
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„	9	7	0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	5	0	B. T.
New Crop, Ap-May ...	„	9	8	0	R. T.

Tone.—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Ready ...	Rs.	30	12	0

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ...	Rs.	26	4	0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready... ...	Rs.	5	12	0	B. T.

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs.	6	1	0	R. T
New „ April-May ...	„	5	1	6	

Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay ...	1,430
India ...	63 1-2
Indian Specie Bank ...	52 1-2

Mills :—

Manockji Petit ...	3,175

Presses :—

New Mofussil ...	650

Miscellaneous :—

The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Pref. ...	159 c.d.
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	275
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,105 Oct.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	567 1-2
Amritsar-Patti ...	114
Tapti-Valley ...	418 3-4

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 19.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 19th August :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 18 0	£0 19 6
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 7 3	£0 8 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 4 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenrock, Ind.,....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 15 0	£5 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 12 9	£0 14 3
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£0 17 0	£0 18 3

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, August 20.

There has been more enquiry in the Freight Market this week and bookings have been confined to Hull. Shippers show more inclination to take up tonnage at the low rates offering now that wheat is coming down more freely.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st August.

331.—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant :—

To-day Friday 21st Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 22nd Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

332.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—

No. 6462 Vol. F. R. Lee.

A. B. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

BURGLARY AND STRANGULATION.

The Grand Guignol players did not go back to their own dramatic ground without leaving behind them a few footmarks on ours. A trace of them was discovered not long ago in a gruesome little tragedy at the Kingsway, and more evidence of their late presence among us has been given by Mr. H. J. Hitchins in the production at the Empire of a "thrill" in three scenes entitled "After the Opera," founded by Miss Norah Keith on the French of MM. Reibrach and Decquois. It was the great Macdermott—was it not?—who used to sing something to the following effect—

> "Aftah the op'rah is ovah—
> Aftah the op'rah is done—
> Aftah the op'rah is ovah—
> Then we shall have lots of fun."

Well, we don't get lots of fun "aftah the op'rah" at the Empire. We get lots of thrill; for a beautiful woman, Lady Lulu Devas, in the temporary absence of her husband from a Park Lane drawing room, makes wild and untamed love to Captain Gordon Forest, and when footsteps, Grand Guignol footsteps, are heard outside the door, the gallant Captain, to avoid a scene, escapes by the balcony.

DIFFERENT METHODS.

But it is not the husband that has returned. It is the burglar that has arrived. The lights are turned low (with the music); and "in the glimmer of the moon stands Gudrun"—or rather a lady quite as faithless. The burglar throws his light upon her, and her sparkling jewels return the illumination with interest; and this gives him an idea—a brilliant one, of course. He will strangle Lady Lulu and then remove her jewels. He does so, and retires into an adjoining apartment. But, meanwhile, Captain Forest has been detained by a police inspector, who has "discovered" him dropping off the balcony—and the husband has returned to the front-door, having missed his train! (I only use notes of exclamation in extreme cases.) Although never doubting but what the death of his wife and the disappearance of her jewels are due to professional burglary with violence the husband, burning for something elaborate in the way of revenge—a sort of tit-for-tat "de luxe"—attempts to fasten the crime upon the Captain, But there is a "noise without" plainly denoting the capture of the culprit, and so the great Park Lane financier, not to be done out of his revenge, aims at his rival with a revolver—and misses him, the police inspector bravely jogging the millionaire's elbow at the psychological moment. In the French version the wretched lover is killed. But we order these things worse in England, for reasons that it would be difficult to explain without scandalising society. So we'll let it go at that.

MISS EVELYN D'ALROY.

Although she plays the part of the faithless wife who gets strangled, it is quite Miss Evelyn D'Alroy's evening. Lady Lulu Devas is the concentrated essence of all the wickedness of ten of Miss Olga Nethersole's "heroines," not excluding her Carmen and her Sapho. In a word, she is a forward minx. And being Miss D'Alroy also, she is a very beautiful young woman. It is rather painful to find her proposing all sorts of naughty things to the Captain; but it is positively distressing to see her strangled. I did not know how much I loved Lady Lulu until I realised, over her dead body, that there was now no chance for me. Miss D'Alroy would make a splendid Drury Lane heroine, for she has power, height, grace, and prettiness, and her voice finds its way all over the huge Empire as if it had been born there. Miss D'Alroy will be remembered for the excellent work she did in "Brewster's Millions." Mr. Robert Pateman, as the wronged husband, is a bit of a disappointment. Not that he is not good in the part, for he is more than that; he is too good "for" it—much. He is that bit of a disappointment because he does not play the burglar and make the strangling scene a Brock's Benefit of sensationalism and horror. Robert Pateman, as a wronged husband in immaculate evening-dress, is not the Robert Pateman I know. He used to frighten me magnificently in Adelphi and Princess's drama; and I went to the Empire expressly to be shocked by him. But it was he who was shocked at Lady Lulu's behaviour.

REAL SENSATIONALISM.

Robert Pateman can do wonderful things with the nerves of audiences when he likes. Once, at a Princess's 'matinee' I saw him send women flying out of the theatre, and I rather envied him his power, because the one in front of me had not, I recollect, left home without her hat. There was a penal settlement scene in progress, and Pateman, as a convict, suddenly pretended to have an awful fit that the warders' attention might be drawn from operations on hand for a rebellion. Two ladies hurriedly left the stalls, a third would have done so if she had not fainted; and I believe that the casualties in the pit, whence exit is not so easy, were alarming. Robert Pateman was splendidly sensational, too, in a melodrama where he played a faithful Zulu servant, who crept about on the track of the hero's enemies, and whose catchphrase was, "Me go pretty quick all at once," which might, by the way, have served as the motto of the ladies who left the theatre during the fit episode. This performance became stamped on my memory by an unforgettably funny criticism of the play in "Punch," the writer of which concluded with the observation: "And there were a half-silly hero and a whole silly nigger." Mr. Pateman used to be a character-actor with a "specialite" in shocks. While other actors put on thrills, he puts on thrills. So that in "After the Opera" at the Empire, he plays two parts: Lawrence Devas and the new Robert Pateman. I like the old Robert Pateman.

THE DARE-Y MAIDS.

With pretty Miss Phyllis Dare in the leading part again, Mr. Robert Courtneidge has sent an excellent company into the country with the popular musical comedy, "The Dairymaids." The triumph of Miss Dare on tour is of a most extraordinary nature, not only on the stage but off it also; some hundreds of presons waiting each night at the stage door to see the young lady ride away in her motor-car. Mr. Percy Marshall, who is again the Dr. O'Byrne of the piece, tells that one night the crowd unharnessed the petroleum and dragged the car to her hotel. But, then, Mr. Marshall is a comedian.

THE PLAY AND THE WEDDING.

Mr. Marshall also tells of a strange but true (this time) occurrence which came under his observation during a former "Dairymaids" tour. On a Saturday night a message came through to the theatre he was playing at, asking the manager if he could say what piece it was that was booked to follow "The Dairymaids" on Monday. The manager called through the telephone that the next play was "The Fatal Wadding." "Gracious, that will never do," said the voice at the other end, "I wated to book seats for a wedding party! You don't happen to know what is going to the other theatre, do you?" The manager did. It was "The Merry Widow" Mr. Marshall, who was listening at the spare receiver, heard a faint voice remark, apparently to someone standing by, "I don't think we'll have a theatre party after all." And then there was a ring-off from a lady who, evidently, was soon to have a ring on.

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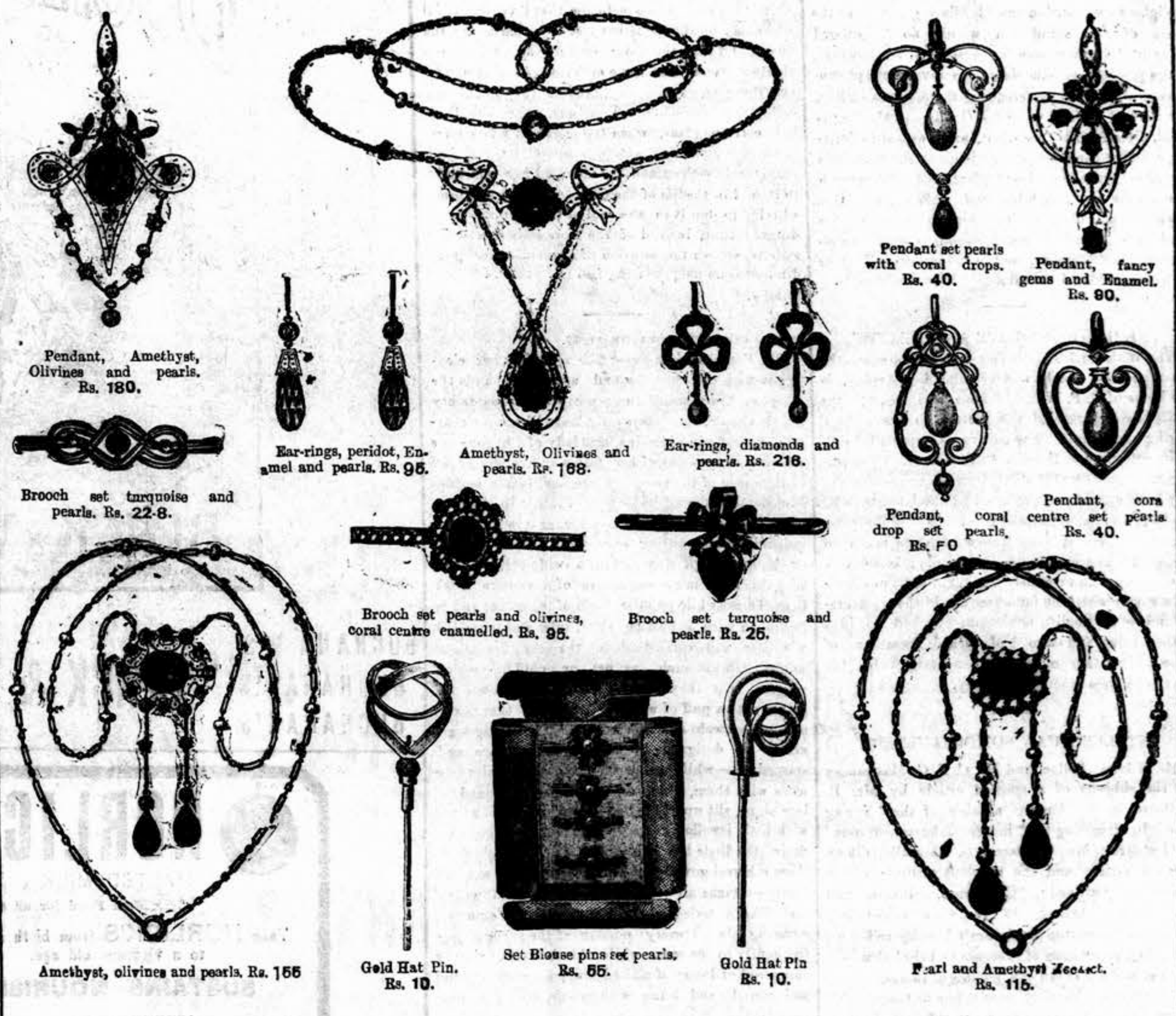
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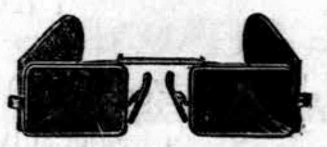

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